The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1404.—Vol. XXXII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862. STAMPED......SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.) ...Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and ...and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, ...HANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one ...mission.

...Crofts is a BUYER of the FOLLOWING SHARES at market prices, for cash:—...Uny, Sithney and Carnmeal, North Trelawny, Cefn Cilcen, Central Minera, North ..., Tolvadden, Lower Park, North Treskerby, Trencrom, New Treleigh, Bryntail ...wn, Trencrom, and South Carn Brea. And a SELLER at a proportionate price, ...a commission.

*** SPECIAL BUSINESS in Lower Park shares.

BUYER of St. Just United, at 15s. per share premium.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

...Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Arthur, 12s.; 20 Burren Lead and ... (£5 paid); 5 Basset and Grylls, £11⅛; 25 Drake Walls, £1 3s.; 20 Devon ..., 12s.; 20 Conubia (30s. paid), 25s.; 20 East Russell, £3⅛; 20 East Jane, £3⅛; ...Alfred, £¾; 20 East Carn Brea, £16¾; 10 East Rosewarne, £3⅛; 50 Great ...Martha, 16s. 6d.; 50 Glasgow Consols, £3¼; 50 Great Tregune; 10 Hearle, £12; ...ston Down, £3⅛; 20 Kelly Bray, 12s. 6d.; 25 Ludcott, £23⅛; 10 Lixwm ...paid), 17s. 6d.; 25 Moelwyn Slate (50s. paid), 35s.; 5 Margery, £3¼; 20 Moyle, ...20 Marke Valley, £10¼; 20 New Birch Tor and Vitifer, £2¼; 5 Nangiles, £6; ...th Robert, 30s.; 10 North Trelawny, 29s.; 4 North Treskerby, £36¼; 10 North ..., £9⅛; 5 Prosper (Breage); 20 Pedn-an-drea, 15s.; 25 Pollard, 15s.; 2 Rose... United, £24; 40 Sortridge, 11s.; 50 Sigford, 22s.; 5 Sithney and Carnmeal, ...20 South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 21s.; 20 Unity, 22s. 6d.; 10 West Condurrow, ...5 West Caradon, £35; 20 West Polmear, 7s. 6d.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PURCHASE.—Mine Shares ...at various times in PETER WATSON'S "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," ...August, 1861, to the present period, with their present prices:—

	Price when recommended.	Present price.
East Caradon	£ 24 10 0	£ 35 10 0
Wheal Grylls	2 0 0	35 10 0
East Carn Brea	7 0 0	17 0 0
Tolvadden	1 0 0	3 5 0
Cook's Kitchen	25 0 0	30 0 0
Tincroft	7 0 0	11 0 0
Wheal Grenville	2 0 0	8 0 0
West Sharp Tor	25 0 0	70 0 0
Wheal Seton	100 0 0	130 0 0
Stray Park	31 0 0	34 0 0
North Roskear	16 0 0	24 0 0
South Frances	90 0 0	115 0 0
North Basset	2 10 0	4 5 0
Rosewarne United	16 0 0	21 0 0
Wheal Arthur	0 7 0	0 12 6
Wheal Ludcott	3 0 0	26 0 0
East Wheal Grylls	3 0 0	4 5 0
Trencrom	1 10 0	8 0 0
East Basset	40 0 0	45 0 0
West Caradon	21 5 0	35 0 0
Camborne Vean	1 2 0	2 10 0
North Treskerby	21 0 0	36 0 0
North Trelawny	0 10 0	1 7 6
Redmoor	0 5 6	0 7 6
Treloweth	0 2 6	1 5 0
West Trevelyan	0 15 6	3 10 0
New Wheal Seton	50 0 0	120 0 0
East Wheal Russell	2 15 0	4 0 0
Rosewall Hill and Ransom	1 5 0	4 0 0
North Downs	3 15 0	4 10 0
West Tolgus	32 0 0	50 0 0

...y of these have during the above period reached a much higher figure, some of ..., judging from the present position and prospects, ought to be firmly held; whilst ...should be at once disposed of, thereby securing a good profit, and their proceeds re...ted in such concerns as we shall be happy to name to those who may consult and ...us with orders thereon.

STOCK AND SHARE DEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RAILWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, STEAM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER description of SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD ...usual rate of commission, or at nett prices.

...graphic messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks ...ally attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settle..., with advice as to purchases or sales.

Seventeen years' experience (two in Cornwall and fifteen in London).

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

...y information can be obtained, on personal application or by letter, as to purchases ...s of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

...n the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining ...ge, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to ...which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of ...nts.

...s specially inspected—Fee £2 10s. each inspection.

R. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, RECOMMENDS FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE West Trevelyan, West Condurrow, Rose... United, Rosewarne Consols, and East Treskerby. As it appears there is likely to ...t rise in these shares, £100 in each will do well between this and three months

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R. T. ROSEWARNE 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

...loyd, £4⅛.
...'s Kitchen, £30¾.
...East Amal., £25.
...Carn Brea, £16⅝.
...Russell, £4⅛.
...Seton, 9s. 6d.
...Caradon, £45⅝.
...Rosewarne, £3⅛.
...Gunnis Lake, 20s.
...Fortune, £30¾.

Gt. So. Tolgus, £4 12s 6d.
Gunnis Lake (Clits.), 45s.
Hingston, £3⅛.
Kelly Bray, 17s.
Marke Valley, £10⅛.
North Treskerby, £36⅛.
North Crofty, £4⅛.
North Roskear, £25⅛.
North Downs, £4⅜.
Rosewarne United, £23.

South Frances, £110.
St. John del Rey, £59.
Wheal Seton, £133⅛.
Wheal Ludcott, £23⅛.
Wheal Grenville, £7⅜.
Wheal Uny, £8⅛.
Wheal Arthur, 8s. 6d.
West Jane, 24s.
West Tolgus, £53.
Wheal Union, £5.

...s BUYER of—
...rrow, £52.
...Basset, £82.
...Unity, 18s. 6d.
...1862.

South Phœnix, 57s. 6d.
West Caradon, £32.
Hingston Down, £2⅞.

Wheal Edward, 20s. 6d.
North Robert, 26s. 6d.
North Roskear, £23⅛.

Bankers: Bank of London.

...E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C., ...lected dividend and progressive mines that he can recommend for investments, ...speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.

...LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—In consequence of the richness ...lode in the shaft, and the very favourable reports of Capt. Delahunty, the whole ...shares have been taken up. E. BEAZLEY has, however, secured a few, which ...pared to offer at £8 per share (£5 paid).

...E. BEAZLEY is a SELLER of 100 Pedn-an-drea, at 20s.; and has SPECIAL BUSI... Tolvadden, North Treskerby, Ludcott, Uny, Camborne Vean, and Great Fortune.

...GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR ...—50 Carn Camborne, 19s. 6d.; 35 Ludcott, £23⅛; 100 East Grenville, 47s.; 20 ...n United; 10 Great Wheal Fortune; 50 Wheal Unity, 20s.; 100 North Robert, ...Rosewarne United; 100 Wheal Emma, 42s.; 50 Great Retallack, 10s. 6d.; 30 ...Consols, £8⅝; 50 Sithney Carnmeal, £3¾; 5 Wheal Seton, £134; 30 Wheal ...£1¼; 120 Buller and Basset, 7s.; 90 South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 22s.; 60 ...rd, 12s.; 100 Redmoor, 8s. 9d.; 50 Wentnor, £1¾; 3 South Frances, £107⅛; ...n Sicily, 5s. 6d.; 100 North Downs, £4⅛; 10 Wheal Hearle, £10; 100 East ...s. 6d.; 70 North Dolcoath, 19s. 6d.; 50 Kelly Bray, 18s. 6d.; 120 Wheal Hope, ...East Basset; 50 Central Minera, £2; 25 East Jane, £3¼; 100 Sigford Consols, ...; 250 West Beams, 8s.; 30 Smith's Wood, £2 17s.; 50 North Trelawny, 28s.; ...Park; 35 Wheal Grenville, £7⅛; 100 Ribden, 3s. 6d.; 20 Vigra and Clogau, ...East Carn Brea, £16⅝; 35 South Carn Brea; 50 Wheal Union; 5 East Cara...; 100 South Wheal Leisure, 15s.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD by MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, ...ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. The holders of stock are invited to con... and Co. call special attention to the present favourable opportunity ... paying 15 to 20 per ... while 250 to 500 per cent. profit may be ... Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Anglo-Mex. Mint, £18⅛
2 Bryn Gwiog, £24⅛.
2 Brynford Hall, £2 18s 9d
2 Billins.
5 Basset, £86.
20 Buller and Basset.
15 Bronfloyd, £4 8s. 9d.
20 Boscundle.
5 Bedford United, £5 2s 6d
20 Crowlwm, 12s. 6d.
5 Clifford Amalgamated, £26 10s.
2 Cook's Kit., £31.
1 Carn Brea, £61.
20 Carn Camborne, 21s. 9d.
Camb. Vean, £2 6s. 9d.
15 Central Minera.
2 Craddock Moor, £30¾.
20 Cwmbrane.
20 Drake Walls, 19s. 6d.
20 Dale, 9s. 3d.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £437⅛.
4 Ding Dong.
20 East Russell, £3 17s. 6d.
5 E. Carn Brea, £16 12s 6d
20 East Grenville, 52s. 9d.
5 East Caradon, £45 18s 9d
2 East Basset, £46⅛.
5 East Agar, £4 6s. 9d.
2 Gt. Fortune, £29¾.
5 E. Rosewarne, £3 6s. 9d.
10 Great Busy.
40 Great Martha, 15s. 6d.
15 Gonamena, £2⅛.
20 Holmbush.
20 Hings. Down, £3⅛.

2 Herodsfoot, £37¾.
5 Herward United, £1⅞.
2 Kitty (Lelant), £11.
20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 9d.
5 Ludcott, £23⅛.
3 Long Rake.
5 Marke Valley, £9 12s 6d
20 Kelly Bray.
1 Mount Pleasant, £24.
2 Mary Ann, £12 17s. 6d.
20 New South Caradon.
50 North Minera, 15s. 3d.
10 North Basset, £4⅛.
1 N. Treskerby, £36⅛.
10 No. Downs, £4⅛.
5 No. Roskear, £25.
5 North Phœnix.
5 North Crofty, £4⅛.
5 North Buller, 40s.
20 North Trelawny.
60 North Devon.
50 Nant-y-Iago.
20 North Robert 27s. 6d.
1 New Seton, £105.
5 Old Tolgus United.
10 Prosper Uted., £2 12s. 6d.
1 Providence, £42.
50 Port Phillip, 25s.
2 Rosewne. Untd., £23¾.
10 Redmoor, 6s. 9d.
5 Rosewall Hill, £4⅛.
10 Rosewarne Consols.
50 South Condurrow, 9s. 9d.
5 St. John del Rey.
2 Stray Park, £32⅛.
1 South Caradon, £337⅛.

20 So. Car. Hooper, 18s 9d.
20 Sortridge, 9s. 6d.
10 So. Carn Brea, £3.
1 S. Wh. Frances, £102⅛
1 South Basset, £11.
20 St. Ives W. Allen, 23s 9d
1 South Tolgus, £44.
4 Trelawny, £15¾.
10 Tincroft, £11⅛.
50 Tamar, 23s. 9d.
5 Trencrom.
50 United Mexican.
2 Wendron Consols.
5 W. Stray Park, £3 2 6
1 West Seton, £235.
100 Worthing, 13s. 9d.
5 Wheal Gren., £7 8s 9d.
1 West Sharp Tor, £77⅛
20 West South Caradon.
1 Wheal Seton, £135.
5 Wheal Uny, £8¾.
5 Wheal Union, £5⅛.
10 Wheal Edward, 26s. 6d.
5 Wheal Hearle.
30 Wheal Pollard.
2 West Caradon, £33⅛.
5 West Condurrow.
5 W. Trevelyan, £3 5s.
50 West Tolvadden, 3s.
100 West Beam, 6s. 6d.
20 Wheal Unity, 19s. 6d.
1 West Tolgus, £52.
5 Wheal Falmouth and Sperries, £4⅛
3 W. Rose Down, £20¾.
20 Wheal Harriett, 32s. 6d

And is a BUYER of 100 Wheal Pollard, 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 10 North Roskear, 20 South Carn Brea, 100 Caradon Hill, and 20 Old Tolgus.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, July 18, 1862.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Union, &c., are all sound investments and good to buy. Since I directed notice to East Carn Brea as likely to have a rise of 100 per cent., shares have steadily risen, and during the past week my prediction has been verified, and it is highly probable that they will advance to double present quotations during the coming twelve months. East Carn Brea is undoubtedly the prize of 1862, as much as East Caradon proved the prize of 1861. Upwards of £5000 worth of copper ore is being discovered monthly in excess of that taken away: shares ought to be bought immediately: 100 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small marginal difference.

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED WHEAL SITHNEY CARNMEAL SHARES, at £3¼, or will SELL ONE HUNDRED at £4, and is of opinion that these shares will double their present price during the next twelve months, as the lode now being worked on is the same as that yielding such large profits to the adventurers in Great Wheal Fortune.

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED EAST CARN BREA SHARES at £16⅛, or will SELL ONE HUNDRED at £17, and strongly recommends his friends to increase their interest immediately, as large numbers of shares are being bought for investment by parties residing in the locality of the mine.

EAST CARN BREA.—H. C. Salmon, Esq., and Capt. J. Jewell, the agent of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, have made a full and complete report on this mine, giving chapter and verse for every statement, with the measurement and valuation of the reserves, together with every particular respecting this interesting property, affording holders of shares, or intending investors, the most ample information. Copies of the report may be had free on application to Mr. Batters.

JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING BROKER, STOCK, AND SHAREDEALER, 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

SHARES FOR SALE, for cash:—

50 Kelly Bray, 15s.
30 Great Retallack, 8s. 6d.
1 Seton, £134.
10 Edward, 29s.

20 East Russell, £4.
5 Redmoor, 6s.
50 North Downs, £4⅛.
3 Old Tolgus, £3.

2 Crane, £8.
20 North Porthelly, 15s.
20 East Rose., £3 3s. 9d.
10 Rosewarne Cons., £5⅞.

BUYER of—

2 West Tolgus, £50.
1 Copper Hill.
20 Rosewall Hill, £4.

50 North Downs, £4.
2 Providence.
15 North Robert, 27s.

15 East Carn Brea, £16⅝.
3 North Roskear, £25.
5 South Frances.

July 18, 1862. Banker : London and Westminster, Lothbury.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, does business at close prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—

Caradon Consols, £13⅛.
Brookwood, 27s. 6d.
East Caradon, £44.
East Grenville, 50s.
East Rosewarne, £3¾.
East Carn Brea, £16⅛.
East Russell, £4.
Great Caradon.
Great Fortune, £31.

East Seton.
Kelly Bray, 12s. 6d.
Marke Valley, £10.
North Downs, £4⅛.
North Treskerby, £39.
North Phœnix, £9.
North Trelawny, 25s.
North Robert, 26s. 6d.
North Crofty, £3⅞.

Stray Park, £32⅛.
Tincroft, £11.
Tolvadden, £3¼.
Wheal Grenville, £7⅛.
Wheal Ludcott, £22.
Wheal Pollard, 13s.
Wheal Uny, £8⅝.
Wheal Union, £5⅝.
Wheal Unity, 18s.
West So. Caradon, 19s 6d.

Advice given as to what shares should now be bought or sold.

Bankers: Bank of London.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—The report presented to the general meeting was most satisfactory. The sales of ore are gradually increasing, and during the past two months three times more ore has been laid open than taken away. Price of shares continue steadily to rise. Shares should be bought at once, as they must go higher as the mine continues to improve the dividend state.—GEORGE RICE, 1, Finch-lane.

GEORGE RICE has some other mines he can also recommend.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

Mr. BIRDSEY is a BUYER of 200 St. Just United (or any part) at £2 per share, and and 500 New Treleigh at market prices.

Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 2½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Price list daily may be had on application.

OFFER WANTED for 100 Devon Union and 15 shares in Commercial Discount.

JAMES HUME'S "CIRCULAR" for July contains valuable information on Ludcott, Uny, East Carn Brea, Hingston, Harriett, East Rosewarne Santa Barbara, &c.—74, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. R. VEALE AND CO., having OPENED MINING OFFICES after having 26 years' practical knowledge of mining in Cornwall, are in a POSITION to RECOMMEND SHARES in MINES which are now advancing to a dividend position. Shares in certain mines will shortly be at 100 per cent. Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed Messrs. R. VEALE and Co., 15, Wilderness-row, Goswell-street, London.

Messrs. R. VEALE and Co. are BUYERS of 500 St. Just United (or any part), at £2¼.

MINING SHARES LIKELY TO IMPROVE.—The UNDERSIGNED are in a POSITION to RECOMMEND SHARES in SEVERAL MINES, which are now advanced to such a sound state that SUCCESS is CERTAIN. The shares will rise considerably during the next three months, and there is no possibility of their going any lower; £100 laid out now will most likely be doubled in three months.—For full particulars, apply to Messrs. R. EMERSON AND CO., 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

THE SMELTING, REDUCTION, LIME, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, of 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the ABOVE COMPANY. Full particulars upon application.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINE.—WANTED, a FEW SHARES in this MINE, fully paid up.—Address, stating lowest price, to "River Tamar," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—FOR SALE, TWENTY SHARES in the above LEAD MINE, at £3 per share.—Apply to "A. B.," No. 2, King's-row, Walworth, S.

TO MINE ADVENTURERS.—CAPITALISTS, before buying shares in hazardous mining undertakings, should READ TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," acquaintance with which might have saved many an adventurer hundreds of pounds. Per post 13 stamps. 21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

Precisely my experience of mining.—M. P.: *Dublin.*

I wish I had read it seven years ago.—C. H. W.: *Bath.*

TO SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—SULPHATE OF LEAD and LEAD ASHES PURCHASED.—Address samples, Bedminster Smelting Works, Bristol.

TO ZINC ROLLERS, GALVANIZERS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, ANY QUANTITY of ZINC DROSS.—Address, J. COLLINGBORN, spelter works, Warmley, near Bristol.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTY with £5000 to JOIN other respectable persons in the OPENING of a FIRST-CLASS COLLIERY, situate in NORTH WALES, close to rail and sea. One-quarter interest will be given of the colliery, plant, and lease for the above amount. This is an opportunity of profitably investing capital seldom to be met with.—For further particulars, address "W 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMAN, who has made a most VALUABLE DISCOVERY, of great importance to all classes, is DESIROUS of TREATING with a CAPITALIST for about £300. A liberal interest will be given, and a share of the profits.—Address "G. S.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SLATE QUARRY.—An INTEREST TO BE SOLD in a SLATE QUARRY, now working, near CARNARVON.—Apply to Messrs. FYSON, TATHAM, and Co., solicitors, 3, Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

WANTED, the MINING JOURNAL TWO DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION.—Address, J. C. HARVEY, Bank, Longton, Staffordshire.

WANTED, as SECRETARY and GENERAL MANAGER to BONELLI'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED), a person of energy, talent, and experience.—Applications, with references, terms, &c., to be sent to the offices of the company, 2A, Victoria-street, Manchester.

DREDGING MACHINE AND BARGES WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good DREDGING MACHINE, with the necessary HOPPER BARGES, FOR DISPOSAL, MAY HEAR of a PURCHASER by applying, by letter only, stating fullest particulars as to capabilities, power, and lowest price, to "X. Y. Z.," care of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, 24, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London.

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Original Correspondence.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

SIR,—I made a suggestion in the Journal of June 21, for the improvement of the present system of Colliery Inspection, which I thought might have been noticed by some of our colliery managers, and have had an opinion expressed about it; but, I suppose, they think it would be better left alone, as it would only impose more duties upon them, while they fancy that they have enough to do for the Inspectors of Mines already. I admit the colliery rules are very stringent and binding on colliery managers, and more so in this district than others; but what I have suggested would be very little added to the bulk; and as there are more views to be taken of it than one, I will try and place it in another light. In case of an accident in a colliery, the manager's duty is to write the Inspector of the district, and acquaint him of the nature of such accident; and I hold it would be much easier for him to do so, if he could refer the Inspector to a map in his possession, and point out the locality, as well as the nature, of the accident. We will suppose an accident to occur in a colliery the Inspector has not visited for two years or so; he is duly advised by the manager of the nature of such accident, and he passes it over as a pure accident; but, as is frequently the case, the coroner and jury at the inquest please to decide that the inquest shall be adjourned until the Inspector comes to visit the colliery, and give his opinion as to the nature of the accident, and thus most of his time is spent, while he might be more usefully employed; and I believe that if he had the tracing which I suggest, two-thirds of the accidents that he is called upon to attend could be explained by letter, and thus free himself and the manager from such delay and time uselessly spent. Another view of the matter is this—In case of an accident, when the Inspector has been supplied with a tracing of the working to which he has given his sanction, it would relieve the manager of much of the responsibility; while, as it is, the Inspector can put what light he pleases on the matter, as he has not before expressed an opinion about it. I believe accidents would occur if our Inspectors had altogether the management of the plans and operations; and I think that managers of collieries would do well to supply the Inspector with this tracing, and thus remove some of the responsibility from their shoulders to the Inspectors. Had I the management of a colliery under the present Rules and Regulations, I would certainly supply the Inspector with a tracing, and I believe it would be more satisfactory to both parties; as it would give him an idea of what I was doing, and if he approved of it, I would carry it out to the best of my ability; and, in case of an accident, I should be on a better footing with him, as what I had done was with his sanction. I wish some of your readers would express an opinion on this matter.

Aberdare, July 15. —— AN ABERDARE COLLIER.

A NEW ROUTE TO INDIA SUGGESTED.

THE SYRO-ARABIAN RAILWAY.

SIR,—Our rapidly-increasing eastern commerce, and the late important changes in the governing polity of India, demand additional facilities of communication; and the attention of British and Indian statesmen and merchants is just at this time specially drawn to the pressing necessity of adopting a third route between England and India. The stable prosperity of our eastern commerce involves at least two preliminary requirements—1. To keep as far as practicable the ocean track, which our navy is potent to protect without assumption of any boastful supremacy over the common highway of the nations.—2. To traverse alien territory by the shortest interval. Thus the shortest practicable line north of the Arabian frontier, connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, becomes the chief question for solution. Certainly the proposed Euphratean route, commencing from a terminus on the Levantine coast, somewhat about 200 miles north of the shortest geographical line of junction between the seas, and following generally the course of the most tortuous and (for its length) the shallowest river of our globe, fails to fulfil these essential conditions; although, indeed, such a track might prove peculiarly advantageous for the Porte, and for Russia as a path to the shores of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Now, contemplating mainly, though not in the spirit of an isolated exclusiveness, the interests of British commerce, a line from Acre by Zaele and Hilla to Mohamra would appear the most desirable, as furnishing a suitable position on the Mediterranean, linked by a series of plains, which in that latitude penetrate the mountain barriers of the Syrian coast, with the depressed valley of the Jordan; while at the Gulf side a deep and sheltered harbour is found at the embouchure of the Karoon, the great fluvial outlet for merchandise from the Persian interior. The physical obstacles of such an extensive line through partially explored tracts are much exaggerated, and it is not improbable that the disinclination of the nomade tribes to regular habits of labour may be found the heaviest discouragement at the outset; but English money, remunerative wages, and the all-attractive inducement of trade, must in due time produce their legitimate effects with the Arab Sheiks, and their wayward followers. As for the positive hostility of these semi-barbarous tribes to the accomplishment of peaceful and civilising projects beneficial to all parties, the history of British enterprise in every quarter of the world convincingly demonstrates that unswerving purpose, moral suasion, and superior mind are destined ultimately to conquer an enduring success. These are the true foundations of power; the sword is but a clumsy instrument after all, and the time rapidly approaches when its use shall altogether cease. It is stated likewise, by competent maritime authorities, that the Persian Gulf affords a comparatively secure bed for the electric wire, and the construction of a trans-Syrian telegraph to Mohawra might be completed in a few months, and would constitute a fair tentative basis for calculation of the probable cost and time of executing the greater project.

The writer brought this subject before the British Association in 1856, and again the following year, under a new aspect, before the Liverpool mercantile community, in a paper read at a meeting in St. George's Hall, entitled "Commerce of the Medial East," illustrated by several maps. In these and subsequent communications the various relative topics are discussed in the light of all available information; and, in closing these few observations, respectfully pressed on the attention of those more materially interested and better qualified to form a critical opinion, I would only remark, that if a new and shorter route to India is desirable, and likewise fairly practicable, the sooner it is inaugurated the better: each year's postponement is, in fact, equivalent to cumulative losses in life and treasure; while, on the other hand, the progress of traffic, resultant from increased security of goods and saving of time in transit, would in a comparatively brief period repay the whole cost of the undertaking. JOHN LOCKE.

Dublin, July 16.

RAILWAY RULERS—LAWYERS *v.* DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

SIR,—The intolerable evil, now sadly on the increase, in railway management—the lawyer's advice and controul, ending as it is sure to do in the construction of law costs instead of railways, sternly demands the interference of the Press, especially as the shareholders are powerless against those who speculate in railways with a view to jobbing. I am one of the former unfortunates, a "done-up" shareholder in the Andover and Redbridge Railway, the remaining capital in which line is likely to be swallowed up by the directors being quietly enough led into all manner of Chancery chises, lawsuits, arbitrations, parliamentary applications, &c.; in which agreeable occupation there are on one side innumerable opposing lawyers, on the other the substance of us poor shareholders, reminding one forcibly of the memorable decision of the monkey arbitrator, before whom the litigant cats submitted their quarrel as to the ownership of the oyster, and whose pithy judgment should be before all litigants—"A pearly shell for thee and thee,—the oyster is the lawyer's fee." I fear much that at the conclusion of our lawsuits with contractors, engineers, &c., a similar result may be looked for.

Not to trespass too much upon your space, however, I merely seek to direct attention to this now notorious case of lawyer's advice and control. In the report of the directors (or lawyers) read at the last half-yearly meeting, in March, the shareholders were informed that the company had become involved in litigation both with their late contractor and engineer, and that the directors were advised, and had every reason to believe, that the result of the proceedings would be satisfactory to them and the *bona fide* shareholders. I looked on this statement at the time as a sheer delusion, or throwing legal dust in the shareholders' eyes. I have now before me the *Hampshire Advertiser* of the 12th inst., which gives the following paragraph as to the "satisfactory" result so far:—

"ANDOVER AND REDBRIDGE RAILWAY.—This line, which has had to contend with so many obstacles, has experienced another, in the issue of a suit at law, in consequence of which the works, which were proceeding vigorously, have come to a sudden standstill. The action at law was commenced by Mr. Hattersley, the former contractor for the wo k, and has reference to a large number of shares of which he was the registered proprietor. It is hoped that the law's delay will not occasion any prolonged stoppage of the work."

Now, Sir, surely the *bona fide* shareholders should look to this in time; and before the next half-yearly meeting, in September, ascertain what the lawyers are about, and endeavour to snatch the remainder of the oyster from the monkey's clutches.

Southampton, July 14. A SHAREHOLDER.

AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS.

SIR,—How rarely do original discoverers receive from a discerning public other than doubt or ridicule. Many years ago I published in wealthy London conclusive evidence of the existence of diamonds in Australia: one transcript was as follows, addressed to Mr. J. W. Peppers, Melbourne:—

Launceston, V.D.L., Nov., 1851.—Respecting my opinion upon the stones you sent me, I have several times analysed such, and can come to no other conclusion but that they are of the same family as the pure diamond; that is, if diamonds are carbon these are also carbon. The last I tested was in the presence of Dr. Jenneret. I made a hole in a piece of soft iron, then made the bar red hot, and quenched it, to be satisfied it was not steel; not being so, I placed in the hole one of that gentleman's crystals in powder, luted it close, then placed the rod in my furnace for a few minutes until it was a clear red heat, and quenched it again in the same water, when it was made so hard that no file could abrade it; consequently, I can only infer that the dispersion of the stone had converted a portion of the rod into steel. The only difference I can discern between the Cape barren diamonds and the real gem is their degrees of hardness and brilliancy; like a green ivory nut, requiring time or heat to harden them. The Australian diamonds appear to retain too much of their waters of crystallisation; deprive them of that, I have no doubt they would become valuable in the arts. I find there are two sorts, very much the same in outward appearance; one is pure quartz, the other of the same specific gravity as the most valuable of all stones.—G. F. GOBLE.

The gentleman alluded to was then commandant of Flinder's Island, in Bass Straits, where I feel confident hard as well as soft diamonds abound. Yet I do not wish to infer that all the clear pebbles found there are of similar intrinsic value, only that, independent of crystals of silica, alumina, calcea, &c., there exist stones whose components exactly conform to the precious diamond, a substance classed as pure carbon—a definition which I have convinced myself is erroneous, by finding in every analysis the atomic essentials of the purest mineral is not of similar elementary principles as the purest lignite or charcoal, but as widely different in their origin, natures, localities, and applications as their specific gravities, colours, hardness, and other observable qualities can be. —— G. F. GOBLE.

A RAMBLE THROUGH THE EXHIBITION.

SIR,—Business having called me from town for the last two months, I have as yet had but one opportunity of visiting the Exhibition. I then spent about eight hours in rambling through its various winding courses, without confining myself to any particular department or section. In my undefined course, it so happened that I found myself in the space allotted to metals and minerals, which certainly attracted my attention. In it I observed some iron ore and coals, interspersed here and there with stones of copper, lead, and zinc ores, all of which to the practical man are as familiar as the ground he treads, and to the mining tourist an every-day observation. A large stone of ore from this or that mine is no indication of its prolificacy. I know mines from which but one stone of ore was ever raised, and that a large one; I mean there was never sufficient ore for a sale. Therefore, those who are novices in mining on observing an isolated stone of ore should pass it as unworthy of notice, otherwise than to enquire what such might be. I expected to have found the arrangements in this department carried out with scrupulous care, under the supervision of the principals in Jermyn-street School, and a competent man placed there to render to the anxious seeker after knowledge such information as he required. There ought not to be a single representation of the old school found in this department; it should have been composed wholly of new ores hitherto unknown to the British miner; or if old ones, in a new character or compound, such as copper, lead, zinc, silver, iron, &c., so combined as to be new in character, and such as could be found in quantities that would pay for working. Then there is sulphur, arsenic, mundic, cinnabar, &c.; in fact, all brittle and other ores, numbering largely as they do, and of which not a practical man in a hundred can detect fifteen, should be here represented in their fullest character. I say without it, and a competent person constantly on the spot to define their several characters, the Exhibition is not a complete guide to the British miner.

I have on many previous occasions referred to England's mineral wealth as being her stronghold. If that once decays, what will be her position? We have public men paid for such purposes: why do they not attend to their duties, and prepare such collections?—collections, I say, that would truly represent England's mineral wealth, and be worthy of its name. It is not two months since a mine agent was introduced to me by his friend as one of the best miners in England. After some conversation I showed him a stone of ore yielding about 17 per cent. copper; on examination he told me it was worthless, and did not contain sufficient copper to pay returning charges, and of which about ten others had expressed similar opinions. I afterwards introduced a piece of Spanish sulphur ore that I had picked up on Glasgow Wharf, containing about 50 per cent. of sulphur; this the same gentleman said, was worth 40 per cent. for copper. These are points which England's paid men should thoroughly master, and communicate their knowledge to working Practicals, who cannot be expected to be expert chemists, and for the want of a little instruction often stumble over the best of ores. When in Ireland, a few weeks since, I saw a miner throwing aside as useless stuff which he termed "ponderous spar," some of which I brought with me, and on being assayed was found to contain 50 per cent. of lead. To another high-standing chemist I gave portions of a stone which he said contained 50 per cent. of lead, when it was found to be only zinc; and I now hold letters and returns of assays from four of England's supposed best chemists, the samples of which were all pulverised, reduced to a fine powder, and thoroughly mixed before being sent to them. Strange to say, not one of these returns showed a single percentage of the ore contained, and after being advised of what it really was, the first returned 52 per cent.; the second, 42 per cent.; the third, 30 per cent.; and the fourth, about 40 per cent., with an apology. Now, Prof. Pepper undertakes to detect the one-hundred millionth part of a grain of ore in the mass, which I consider close work, and would be glad to know if he will undertake the analysation of a sample of this pulverised emery sand if I send it him.

It is distressing to the British miners, who are so expert in detecting the ores to which they have been accustomed at home, to find themselves so much in the shade when abroad. Is not England's wealth sufficient to establish a collection of foreign minerals which to our miners are unknown? these would prove invaluable to such as may hereafter be driven to emigrate. I say—Yes. Such a collection should be in the Exhibition now open, making it worthy the miner's attention, and not a sacrifice of his time and money also. I consider our paid men were in duty bound to have such an exhibition prepared, and some of them in attendance to render the information required. Surely, they could have dispensed with the shell collection—for awhile, at least, and called to their assistance such men as Mr. Etheridge, whose services would have been invaluable in making the collection, not only attractive, but interesting and intelligible.

I shall next direct attention to what was forcibly commented on in the public papers as a well-finished Model of the Holmbush Mine, got up by the Government paid officials. As this mine has been known to me almost from childhood, I naturally felt anxious for a sight of what I expected to be perfection itself, and worthy the inspection of all. In passing the north-west corner, near to where the samples of iron are exhibited, I saw a square box-like thing, the upper portion of which, I thought, represented the caps of window blinds. It was not such as would attract ones attention particularly, but on the mahogany wood-work below I saw the words "Model of Holmbush Mine." I stood aghast. In vain I endeavoured to discover something like a model. I even went on my knees, and looked through the brass lap, but could see nothing. I turned sides; it was the same. I then tried to open it, but found it fast. I then supposed it a puzzle-box, but on examining the top the secret was discovered. There I found a space about 2¼ ft. long by 8 or 10 in. wide, in form much like a fiddle; I, therefore, presumed what formerly occupied this space had fallen into the volcanic regions below, but as there was no smoke emitted, I supposed the crater to have become extinct. Nevertheless, with all my sanguine ideas, I fought it shy, lest it might be some infernal machine, to explode on the touch. After some little persuasion, I was induced to take a peep at what I was told were the infernal regions, which I discovered to be full of wires about 1 in. apart, and a few red strings worked about them, but nothing to represent a mine. Questioning the person beside me as to what it was, I got the very satisfactory reply to my interogatory—"Did I not know what I saw?" Of course, I condescended to admit I did not, and that it was doubtful if he did either, when he politely called me "fool," pronouncing it a galvanic battery. I, therefore, wish practical miners visiting the Exhibition to inspect what is there set forth as a representation of a mine, and judge for themselves, if it does not more truthfully delineate a galvanic battery than that for which it is intended; and I am persuaded they will say any boy, being five years in a mine, to offer such to public inspection would deserve to be horse-whipped—not only deserve, but would get it, too, were it the days of the past, when the birch was considered an essential requisite to education. These few remarks will, I have no doubt, tend to increase the daily receipts, leaving a greater surplus to the promoters of this great international undertaking, as many who had no intention of visiting will now find their way to where such a rare production can be seen. I regret, Mr. Editor, having trespassed so much on your valuable space, particularly at a time when there is so much of importance to record; but I cannot pass over one other point of interest I witnessed that day—"the Toad in the Coal." I have yet to learn if the "frog" who made the rounds of the papers the other day has found his way into this great repository of extraordinary things. But I did see that some one had, anxious to direct attention to his coal, hit upon the expedient of cutting a hole in the block, and inserting a glass case with an iron grating over it, through which could be dimly seen the mere form of a toad, which by its restless uneasiness evidently evinced the poignancy of its imprisonment. He bears no comparison to the toad of old, who quietly settled himself down so composed for the rock of ages to envelope itself around him, there to remain entombed for millions of years, whilst this poor creature is ever trying to effect its escape. I ask what has become of the zealous Humane Society? Why is such cruelty tolerated? Surely that body should be apprised of it; and I would urge visitors in passing the spaces allotted for iron in its various forms and stages of manufacture to turn into the court-yard on the left hand side, where they will find this ill-used creature, pinned between two blocks of coal, which, of themselves, are nothing particular to notice. But the confined toad, and the remarks thereon, I need not say, a discerning public will estimate at their worth. On my next visit other objects of interest or commisseration may present themselves, of which I shall take due advantage.—*London.* —— NICHOLAS ENNOR.

SLATE QUARRIES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

SIR,—I intend the observations which shall be made on this subject to be of caution as well as guidance to those who are or may be connected or interested in these undertakings. I can say with safety that large fortunes will be made in this Island from slate quarries, but money will be lost too; it can hardly be otherwise while there are so many parties connected with a business that they know no more of than I do about the revolutions of the planets. There are abundance of slate rocks here—some very good. The surface appearance of superior and inferior are just alike to the common observer, and, in consequence, it is easy to mistake the spot to start operations; therefore, my advice is that no party or parties should advance money to open quarries without first getting an experienced man in the business, and trustworthy in every respect, to survey the ground and give his report. Should this simple advice be followed in every case, slate quarrying scarcely would be called a "speculation," but a permanent investment for good and steady interest for ages successively; because when a mountain of slate rock is discovered it cannot be worked out in one or two generations. Perhaps some persons (especially those who are interested) would like to hear what may be my opinion with regard to the profits which might be obtained from quarries here, but this is rather difficult to ascertain, as there are only limited trials being made as yet. That at South Barrule had been tried to the greatest extent, and I am told by men who have had every chance of knowing, that quarry paid all expenses of working for the last five years, with the exception of some extra cuttings and tunnels which have been made for the benefit of future times. Taking this fact to be true, as I have no reason to doubt, we may make pretty fair estimates. There are at least two quarries indicating quite as good rocks, according to their limits, as that of South Barrule, and if that would pay expenses in a fair way of working so far back, large profits may be estimated at present, with such a great advance in the price of slates; but, however, after a careful calculation, I must say that it is difficult to come to a conclusion for any definite account; in some instances I can calculate on 40*l.* per cent., in others only 20*l.*; therefore, I cannot do more than estimate the interest to be from 20*l.* to 40*l.* per cent. per annum on the capital which may be required. I may touch upon these points after further investigation.

The next quarry on the list for which a lease has been granted is that of Messrs. Goldsmith and Co., at Ramsay. In 1861 he was in want of slates to supply his customers, and could not be furnished in less than six months in any part of Wales; this, of course, was a long time to wait for a cargo of slates, especially when a cargo could be sold almost every week. He had often heard that there must be a good quarry in the Glen, as the old people of the North were taking slates out of it scores of years back. Mr. Goldsmith made up his mind to give it a trial. He accordingly got some Manx quarrymen to start the work, who, of course, brought their tools with them—their splitting tools—something resembling pickaxes. These implements were pretty well adapted for splitting, or rather opening, the shelly and twiggy flags which are always on the top of slate quarries, but their owners never thought of digging for the solid rock. In consequence, the few slates that they got out were thick and heavy, and the colour brown and reddish, the natural effects of surface water and clay running between the crevices. Something, thought Mr. Goldsmith, must be wrong, either with the quarry or the men. He sent for a Welsh quarryman, who directed him to clear twice the depth of the old quarry, in order to get at the solid stone; then to drive a tunnel from a lower part of the hill, and sink a shaft from the cleared place to meet the tunnel, the result would be the opening of a good quarry. This, of course, gave him spirit, but still he never expected that the opening of a quarry would be so laborious and expensive. Now the tunnel is finished, and the shaft ready to start with. I have been viewing the tunnel; it is almost 60 yards long, and through some excellent slate rock of beautiful colour, but there are some spars of quartz here and there running through the slate; with this exception it is one of the best slate rocks I have seen. It is true that we seldom find good quarries without spars of quartz in them; still, they are disagreeable customers when they are met with in the middle of good slate rock. But, take this quarry as it is, it will be a good and safe investment for the capital required to develope the work. I must defer my remarks on the Grebba, Dolby, and Glen Mai Quarries, until another opportunity.

CORNEVAN.

BRYNTAIL AND CROWLWM LEAD MINES.

SIR,—Many of the adventurers in these mines complain of the want of publicity which the columns of the Journal might secure; I, therefore, request that you will permit the publication, in your next number, of a few facts, for the information of those adventurers who may not have been apprised thereof through the usual official medium.

BRYNTAIL MINE.—A special agent has recently been selected by the committee of management to inspect this mine, but in consequence of the objections of certain eminent mining proprietors, the report has not been published. An important change in the mode of working the mine was effected through this report, resulting in the discovery of some mineralised ground of a highly promising character, a particular description of which will be given at the meeting, to be held on the 22d inst.

CROWLWM MINE.—A farmer on the estate having communicated to the agent his knowledge of the existence of valuable superficial ore ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the farm, an agreement has been entered into, giving the farmer a fixed pecuniary interest in the amount of ore raised. A shaft has, consequently, been sunk on the spot indicated, from whence valuable stones of ore have been extracted, one of the extraordinary weight of 4 cwts. Present appearances lead to the conclusion that the adventurers will shortly be in possession of a profitable mine. J. S. L.

Lewisham-road, July 17.

NORTH DOWNS MINE.

SIR,—A correspondent in last week's Journal doubts the correctness of my opinion, as well as that of the writer of your City Article, respecting the probability of North Downs continuing a valuable mine. Be it so; his opinion, as well as that of others, is what your readers would doubtless like to have, as before a speculator buys into any mine it is to his interest to have the merits or demerits of that mine well ventilated. I have already written in favour of North Downs, and I will now state that the more enquiries I make respecting the mine the more am I convinced that it is a most valuable property, and the best counsel I can give to intending speculators is to advise them to do as I have done—that is, to employ an experienced disinterested mining agent to inspect for them. When they receive his report, let them compare it with my statements.

I will now, Sir, make a few observations on your correspondent's letter, but before doing so I will just state that he must be a most disinterested man, such a one, in fact, as I never before met with; for "being deeply interested in the welfare of the mine," I, of course, presume he holds a goodly number of shares in the same, and yet he tries to depreciate the value of his own property with all the ability he can call to his assistance. All honour to such a man, say I! I hope, however, to prove to him that his property is not in that woeful condition his imagination pictures it to be in; in short, to prove to him that he is a fortunate man to be a shareholder in such a mine, for which I shall expect his thanks. His greatest fear is that the 60 fm. level will have to be driven so many fathoms further before they can come to the run of ore ground, and that then it will be so near the cross-course that only a very short run of ore ground can be expected to be found in the 60. Now, I hope to comfort him by stating the fact that the cross-course which he refers to is above 35 fms. distant from the present workings in the 60; that the winze which they have just reached has proved to be rich from the 50 nearly all the way down to the 60; and that, therefore, the rich run of ore ground must be very speedily met with, so that there will be 35 fms. to drive before the cross-course will interfere with the lode. Now, as the rich run of ore ground in the 50 varied from 40*l.* to 90*l.* per fm., the probability is it will prove as rich or richer in the 60 than it did in the level. Should my opinion prove to be correct, the value of the ore to be taken away between the two levels will be something enormous. If it be not so, Nature will have played a strange freak with the mine, as No. 2 winze has proved rich nearly all the way down from the 50, and No. 3 winze (which is 11 fms. in advance of the former one, and in the same level) is also very rich, the worth of it at various times being from 85*l.* to 70*l.* per fathom.

How is it your correspondent did not mention these winzes? They are the best shots to prove the value of a mine, as well as to give the mine ventilation. The miner watches with the greatest anxiety the value of the winzes in advance of his workings, and when they prove to be rich he knows that when the level reaches them that the probability is it will also prove rich. Should a winze prove valuable all the way from one level to another, it is all but a certainty that when the workings in the level are driven a fathom or two beyond it they will also prove valuable. This latter is exactly the case in North Downs, and it is on this account that I feel so very confident that the rich run of ore ground is quite near, provided that the workings of the level are on the same part of the lode that the winze has been sinking on. Be this as it may, the ore is there, and must be found. It was stated in your last leading article that it was said "the level had not been driven on the same part of the lode as that on which the winze was sunk from the 50." I know that such is also the opinion of two very experienced mining agents, both of whom have inspected North Downs. The agents of the mine will surely satisfy the shareholders on this point, for if the rich part of the lode lies either to the right or left of their present workings they could very quickly get to it.

Your correspondent states that hitherto the 60 east has been a failure. I also stated it, and I will now state that it could not have been otherwise, as the dip of the ore bends east it was impossible to have reached it until the present time. The western part of King's shaft I said nothing about, and I agree with your correspondent that it is poor at present, but good ore has been found there, and I expect will be again, particularly as ore has now for some time past been found in King's engine-shaft. When they can drive the 70, I believe ore will be found west of the shaft.

Your correspondent also states "that only two or three small bunches of ore have been driven through in the 40, east of Bennett's shaft." For his and your readers' satisfaction, I will mention the fact that this level has been driven over 35 to 40 fathoms of ore ground, worth from 12*l.* to 14*l.* per fm.; that the ground is whole to the 20, and that ore has been taken away under the 40; also that the lode in Bennett's shaft is worth 1 ton per fm. It was these facts which made the managers say in their last general report at the meeting "that it was their opinion that this part of the mine would be found in every respect equal to the other part of the sett."

As to his remark about the mine not paying any dividend at the next meeting, I am quite prepared for it, as the low standard of late will be the means of preventing many other young mines also from paying dividends. Should the mine not pay a dividend next time (of which I think it is doubtful), it will not be because sufficient ore cannot be raised to pay it (as the reserves of ore ground are large), but because the agents consider it advisable to come to the ore ground in the 60 before increasing their samplings. The correspondent need not alarm himself with the fear of North Downs not remaining on the Dividend List. It will be many a good year before any such fear need be entertained.

North Downs is a sterling property, and a very short time will prove it. I am convinced of it that I have within the last few days increased my interest considerably in the mine, and now hold 200 shares. A CAUTIOUS MAN.

CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY.—The directors have issued a statement to the shareholders, accompanied by an elaborate report from Mr. S. Symons, of Goonbarrow and Molines Mines, which show their prospects to be very encouraging. The directors thought it advisable before incurring any larger outlay for additional machinery to see the mine unwatered, and the bottom levels cleared up, and have the lode thoroughly examined by competent judges; this has been done, and the lodes reported upon as eminently satisfactory, and fully warranting the outlay for extra machinery. Acting in accordance with the advise of the inspectors and their manager, Mr. Gray, the directors have purchased an additional steam-engine for stamping, and contracted for the erection of powerful reduction machinery, and ordered the erection of winding, drawing, and capstan power, which will be driven by a powerful water-wheel, 30 feet diameter, at a cost of about 2000*l.*; the whole is expected to be completed by about the end of next October, when the directors have no doubt that sales of tin will be made as to justify the outlay, and ultimately return good profits to the shareholders. From the executive, including the manager, show their faith in the future of the undertaking by taking up the remaining 1400 shares, 10s. paid, thus completing the subscription of the whole of the capital, and securing ultimately funds for the completion of the works. The sales of tin since March have amounted to 557*l.* 5s. 8d., although the means of production are very inadequate to the resources of the mine. The directors also remind the shareholders that the railway companies offer great facilities to tourists to the West of England, and urgently request any visitors to Cornwall to call and inspect the property, which is only four miles from the St. Austell Station.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN IRELAND.—It is a source of gratification to learn that our labouring population in the West are likely to have full employment, by the opening of extensive mines and slate quarries in Meintervarra, as, in addition to the Bantry Bay Slate and Slab Quarrying Company, which we noticed some time since, we learn that the copper and sulphur mines of Killeen and Glanailla, and the lead mines of Gortalassa and Kielovinogue, are forthwith to be worked with ample capital, and also the White Horse Slate Quarry, all situate on the south shore of Bantry Bay. We direct attention to some interesting statements and information in another part of the paper respecting the properties we have alluded to. With regard to the White Horse Slate Quarry, we understand that the vein is a continuation, to the eastward, of that worked by the Bantry Bay Slate and Slab Company, but is of far greater dimensions, and follows the line of sea coast throughout, on the run of the vein, a distance of 1740 yards, and being at any point more than 100 yards from it. In addition to an unlimited quantity of fine slate there are also, it appears, upon the property veins of flagstone of excellent quality, for which there is a considerable demand, and, in consequence of these veins being at present unworked, the wants of a large district can only be supplied from places far distant, which circumstance, of course, greatly enchances the price of the material. The slate from this vein has been tested by some of the most eminent practical judges of the day, and is pronounced by them to be of a quality equal to the best that is obtained from the various quarries at Festiniog, North Wales, and may be produced at less than half the cost of even the least expensive quarry in the principality. We subjoin a comparative list of prices of Welsh slate per thousand, of 1260, for Jas., 1862, at the quarries: Princess size, 24 by 14, first quality, 215s.; second quality, 170s. Bantry Bay, same size, 24 by 14, first quality, 100s.; second quality, 90s. The price of labour in each locality is in proportion to the above, from which it is clear, when the price of slate is

is taken into consideration, that our Irish slates will not only compete with Welsh slates in the market, but will enable the proprietors of the White Horse Quarry to undersell our Welsh neighbours either at home or abroad. We are aware that a prejudice has hitherto existed against Irish slates, simply, we think, because they are Irish; but when it is shown beyond a doubt (it has been already proved) that the slates at White Horse Quarry are equal to the best description of Welsh slates, we suppose the public will acknowledge that "something good may yet come out of Nazareth."—*West Carbery Eagle.*

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

MELBOURNE, MAY 26.—Since my last communication the whole of the colony has been visited with heavy and almost daily falls of rain, which have assisted the miners on almost all our gold fields to wash up the dirt accumulated during the summer months, but the yield has in many cases fallen far short of what was anticipated. The quantity of gold brought down by escort since Jan. 1 to this day is 618,230 ozs., against 727,275 ozs. for corresponding period of last year. These returns show a lamentable falling off, which must result at the close of this year in a decrease of 275,000 ozs. of gold, equal in value to 1,100,000*l*. It is a singular fact that the productiveness of our gold fields has shown a yearly decline since 1852 exceeding one million sterling per annum on each succeeding year; the value of gold produced that year exceeding 17,000,000*l*., and the grand total of this year cannot much exceed 6,500,000*l*. The total shipments for the same period are 818,818 ozs., of the value of 3,277,272*l*., of which 158,625 ozs. is the produce of New Zealand, leaving the quantity of Victorian gold 660,193 ozs., of the value of 2,640,772*l*.; and, for comparison, I give the corresponding shipments for the same period of last year at 711,649 ozs., worth 2,846,596*l*.

The New Zealand gold fields still afford considerable attraction to our mining population; and although the balance of immigration over emigration, as regards that colony, is at present in our favour, it is not in consequence of their gold fields having become less attractive, but from the difference of climate, a lengthened residence in this colony having rendered the constitution unfit to stand against the snow, frost, and rain of New Zealand; besides, the great difficulty of obtaining fire-wood adds much to the discomforts that must be endured by those who winter there. There is no doubt but that the exodus from this in the spring will be very great.

The quantity of gold shipped from Otago to May 15 inclusive is 383,120 ozs., and the surplus lying in the custody of the banks is 29,500 ozs. The *Chariot of Fame* had sailed to London with 15,000 ozs. of gold, being the first direct shipment from Otago to Great Britain.

The Lachlan diggings, in New South Wales, are turning out well, and continue to attract large numbers of miners from our various gold fields. These diggings are distant 300 miles, yet thousands are tramping it, and it is computed there are not less than 10,000 souls now on the ground. There are four deep leads at present discovered, and all the claims which have been fortunate enough to strike the lead are paying heavily. Some of these leads are proved beyond half a mile in length, while there is at least five miles in extent on each side of the proved ground held by shepherds, who are waiting to see the course of the leads defined before commencing to sink a shaft. To give a man a legal right to hold the claim he he has marked out, he has to sit on the ground two hours every day: and as each man is only allowed to have 20 ft. in length of the supposed course of the lead, your readers may form some conception of the vast numbers who are idling their time to shepherd the ground over a continuous distance of 10 miles. There are thousands of men who have had to march from the townships to their ground every day for the last eight months, squat two hours, and then march back again. It is situated in a very barren district of country, not so much in a circumference of 50 miles would feed a kangaroo rat. Stores are driving a brisk trade, especially in horse-feeds, oats being 16s., bran 3s. 6d., wheat 16s. per bushel, and hay and chaff 30s. per cwt.

The deep leads in the Ballarat district, so well known as the Inkerman, the Redan, the Golden Point, and Frenchman's, continue to enrich those who are fortunate enough to hold claims on them. The Great Extended Company paid a dividend of 72*l*. per share for the past fortnight's work, and the Great Republic Company paid 11*l*. per share for the same period. The Koh-i-noor Company had a dividend of 20*l*. per share, and the Hill Company, on a new tributary to the Inkerman lead, is fast rising into importance, having declared a dividend of 56*l*. per share, after paying off all liabilities, and making donations to the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum.

There can now, apparently, be no doubt that the River Jordan belongs to Gipp's Land, and is in no way connected with the Yarra, but that it has been traced to empty itself into the Thomson; and the more that is learned of the very rough and almost inaccessible tract of mountainous country from which the Goulbourn, Yarra Yarra, and some of the Gipp's Land rivers rise, the more evident it becomes that therein is a gold field of vast extent. Already gold has been found in quantity in some of the creeks running into the Jordan, and a considerable number of our most adventurous miners having located themselves in this mountainous district, we anticipate to hear of highly advantageous results by next spring.

Inglewood is again foremost in its production of rich-yielding quartz. A parcel of 60 tons from the Morning Star reef yielded 304 ozs.; and another of 20 tons, from same reef, 91 ozs. 17 dwts.; and a third lot, of 53 tons, produced 224 ozs. A crushing of 86 tons from Maxwell's reef produced 253 ozs., and 90 tons from the Jersey reef 176 ozs.

The following information, derived from statistics laid before the Legislative Assembly by order of the Commissioners of the Mining Department, will no doubt be perused with interest by the gold miners of North Wales, with regard to the yield of gold obtained from quartz raised from various depths. The information is culled from the Mining Surveyors' Reports for 1859, 1860, and 1861; and the conclusion I would draw would be that there is no reason to believe that quartz reefs become poorer as the depth increases. The following are the results:—

From surface to a depth of		50 feet,	average yield	9 dwts.	13 grs.	per ton.
50 feet	"	100 feet,	"	15	13	"
100 feet	"	150 feet,	"	11	22	"
150 feet	"	200 feet,	"	12	3	"
200 feet	"	300 feet,	"	12	8	"
300 feet	"	400 feet,	"	12	8	"

These results are very satisfactory, when we consider that 1½ to 3 dwts. of gold to the ton is amply sufficient to cover all costs; in proof of which I may mention that one company at Ballarat from a yield of 5 dwts. per ton has paid all costs, and declared a dividend of 12*l*. per share on the month; and another, on five weeks' working, and a return of 1 dwt. 12 grs. per ton, not only paid all costs, but a divident of 3*l*. per man.—

C. LEICESTER, M.E.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—The manager at the mines reports that the March ores were 380 tons nett weight, of 15½ per cent. average produce, equal to 59 tons of pure copper, and the yield for April was estimated at about 190 tons. As the only vessels laid on from Adelaide to London were not requiring dead weight freight, no shipments of copper are advised by this opportunity, but there were about 70 tons at port, which the manager was making arrangements to get forwarded to Melbourne for transhipment to England.

FORTUNE COPPER (Western Australia).—Messrs. Jackson and Co., of Winchester-street, have advices from Mr. Lionel Samson, of Fremantle (May 21), of which the following are extracts:—"I forward herewith copy of Capt. Lorey's report, May 24, which is satisfactory. Capt. Hosken has left Wheal Fortune; he has been in Adelaide, and has expressed the greatest confidence in the ultimate results of the mine as being certain to produce large quantities of good ore. He has further repeated the opinion he has given, that the mine cannot fail to prove a most profitable one. We have about 150 tons of ore at the port ready for shipment." Capt. Lorey reports as follows—"I have forwarded since my last to Champion Bay for shipment 25 tons of copper ore of very good quality. The north-east level has been driven 4 fms., and the ground in the drive daily improving. The south-west level has been discontinued for the present, and the men have been set to break copper on the back stopes; we shall by this means have two shifts breaking copper, so that a larger quantity of ore will be sent to the Bay next month than has been sent down for some time."

NORTH RHINE COPPER.—The local committee state—"You will perceive by Capt. Barkla's report that he is very sanguine as to the lode in the 60 making a good quantity of ore when free of the cross-course at present interfering with it. The result of our visit to the mine will inform you that the engine and new whim are working most satisfactorily, and that the mine generally presented an appearance of good order and regularity. With regard to the company's mineral claims at Wallaroo, they have, by instructions of the board, been allowed to lapse." Capt Barkla reports (May 22)—"The men in driving the 60 fm. level cross-cut, west from Cope's engine-shaft, have cut the main lode in driving about 6 fms. west of the above shaft; it is a large promising lode, about 6 ft. wide, with some black ore in it, but not sufficient to pay for the driving of the level as yet; but there is every prospect of it making ore when the lode is clear of the cross-course. I have every confidence in the lode that it will make a large quantity of ore when in good settled ground."

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER.—The local committee (May 26) state—"You will find by the reports of Capt. Morrison that the operations at the Nuccaleena mine have been limited to certain work to ascertain the existence of further quantities of ore above the present levels, and that in his reports 11 and 12 he expresses an opinion unfavourable to such a result; that consequently it is his intention to reduce the men to a minimum scale until such time as the engine being at work will admit of the deep sinking to be prosecuted vigorously. You will also observe he calculates it will be four months ere he will cut the lode again in the deep workings, so that during that period no ore can be calculated on being raised, unless by some fortuitous discovery at or above the present levels; the delay thus occasioned in raising ore is annoying, but the committee are satisfied the course to be pursued is the only one to prove the permanent character of the mine. As to the ultimate result the committee feel sanguine, from the fact of a good course of ore being reported to have gone down under foot in the present bottom level, but which cannot be worked till the water is got away, and from all experience in mining operations they cannot believe that so large a quantity of ore as has been raised at this mine, from what may be termed in mining only the surface, will not be found to continue in depth, and make the company a lasting and paying mine. The engine, you will see, is expected to go to work next month, so that the commencing to sink will be but a little longer delayed; the committee feel sure that any competent mining authority will admit their premises are well founded, and thus give confidence to the shareholders during the period of carrying out these operations. With regard to the Blinman mines, you will see by the reports the results are at present unimportant, and Mr. Gray will confer with Capt. Morrison as to the best course to pursue, and to raise ore as speedily as possible. The ore from Port Augusta has not arrived, and the *Star Beam* could not wait for it; it is now intended to send it in the *Travancore*, or some equally good vessel, immediately on its arrival; the committee regret not being able to send you bills of lading of it by this mail, but you will perceive the delay is occasioned by circumstances which the committee could not prevent."

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—Advices from Martin, Gardechens, and Co., of Adelaide, state—"We have secured a great many additional drays, which have been sent up to the mines, tools, stores, &c., as well as a full complement of miners, for both the Yudanamutana and Blinman Mines. We have also secured the services of Capt. Terrell for Yudanamutana, and have desired him to furnish us at once with a report as to the mineral capabilities of the Yudanamutana, and also the Blinman. We hope to send his report by the next mail. We concur in your remarks as to the desirability of working the ore from Yudanamutana by itself. As far as practicable it shall be done."

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The resident director, Mr. Bland, reports—"The quantity of quartz crushed during April was 2810 tons, yielding 1789 ozs. 1 dwt. of gold, being an average of 12 dwts. 17 grs. per ton. The receipts on Clunes account were 5120*l*. 17s. 9d.; payments, including Melbourne management, 1758*l*. 12s. 4d.; profit, 3362*l*. 5s. 5d. The outlay per ton has thus amounted to 12s. 6d., and deducting cost of crushing and delivery account to 10s. The yield of gold for April was very fair, amounting nearly to 13 dwts. per ton, and this without the addition of any alloy, and I am happy to say that the month of May will show a still further improvement, and will include the proceeds of 292 ozs. of alloy, the last of these accounts, as for the future the inferior gold will be collected and refined weekly, and smelted with the other gold, instead of being allowed to accumulate as heretofore, which was done mainly for the convenience of the Clunes Company.—Machinery: The stamps are all in good working order." A remittance of 2000*l*. has been received by this mail.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The quantity of coal at the Port Works was 454 tons; at Kapunda, 1510 tons, and two vessels were in port discharging about 370 tons. The number of furnaces at work at Kooringa was three, and one refinery, and at the Port Works four, and one refinery. The smelting operations, both at Kooringa and the new Port Works, were producing very satisfactorily, and the company's teams were all in excellent condition.

WORTHING.—The working of the Bremer Mine continued on the same satisfactory scale as heretofore. Cost sheet for the month, 1526*l*. Ore raised in same period 138 tons. Quantity of regulus shipped, 49 tons 14 cwts., per *Swiftsure*, and 34 tons 8 cwts. *via* Melbourne, in all 84 tons 2 cwts.; average produce 41 per cent.: against which the colonial committee have drawn 2300*l*., leaving 34 tons regulus still on hand. Smelting operations going on well, and the colonial committee contemplated the making of rough copper forthwith, to save expenses in future shipments.

BON ACCORD COPPER.—The Chairman of the committee of management at Adelaide, in reply to a letter of March 26, states, as regards the continuation of operations by Elijah Whitford and party on the west side of the property, and the commencement of operations, as recommended by Capt. Dalley, on the east side thereof, that "The instructions from the board will be carried out by the committee. I will take a very early opportunity of visiting the mine, and making the best arrangements I possibly can for carrying out the works proposed. You will see by Whitford's last letter that he has expended a considerable amount of labour without any successful result; I think well, however, of his going deeper, and will very likely arrange with him for a further trial when I again visit the mine. The workings to the eastward which the board have decided upon carrying out shall have my best attention."

DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER.—The committee and manager (Nelson, New Zealand, May 12) state:—"Up to the present time we have brought down about 1100 tons of chrome, of which 600 tons are already shipped, and the remainder awaiting vessels, which are shortly expected. We enclose bill of lading for 50 tons of copper ore per *Queen of India*, of which we are anxious to know the analysis, and we shall not ship any more until we learn that the percentage of copper ore is rich enough to pay. The drafts are still heavy, but we hope soon to confine our expenditure within the limit mentioned in our March report."

WHEAL ELLEN.—Captain Prisk and Mr. Hancock (May 23) report—"The cutting down and timbering of Squarey's engine-shaft from the surface to the 20 is nearly completed; at the northern part of the mine the lode is much improved. We have driven the 30, north of Spence's shaft, several fathoms through a very large and productive lode, varying from 5 to 8 ft. wide, of gossan, mundic, and rich copper ore. In the present end the lode is not so large, in consequence of a flookan having intersected the lode, but it will undoubtedly increase in size, and improve as we extend the driving of the level. The pitch on copper, north of Spence's shaft, which was let on tribute, is now being worked on tutwork; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding rich copper and mundic. We are sinking the small shaft, north of Spence's shaft, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of iron-gossan; we hope to push on the sinking of this shaft for the twofold object of meeting with the shoot of copper dipping north, and to ventilate the workings in the deeper part of Spence's shaft. We are cutting ground and refitting the timber-work in Spence's shaft to enable us to work two kibbles in it, and hope to commence sinking the shaft below the 30 as soon as the timber-work is completed. At surface the making and fitting the ironwork for the large stack is completed. At the blast-furnace Capt. Goundry is smelting roasted galena and carbonate ores. The following are the men employed:—24 miners, 6 smelters, 7 labourers, 5 boys, 1 carpenter, 2 smiths, 2 assistant smiths, and 2 enginemen."

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The operations at Cadiangullong Mine during the month ending May 16 have consisted principally in sinking the engine and other shafts, opening up the mine by various drivings, and carrying on surface overburden stopes, in order to uncover the floor of ores in the great ore stopes. As regards these surface stopes, Capt. Holman reports—"These stopes are in two steps, the upper 14 ft. from surface to the bottom, and the other 10 ft. below; the latter uncovers the floor of ore in the great ore stope. From indications in the bed of the upper stope I expect the middle stope will soon come on another floor of ore overlying the great ore floor. About 35 superficial fathoms are now laid bare on the ore floor in the great stope, and by the end of June about 24 fathoms more will be exposed, total 59 fms., when the stoping of ores may be resumed on a larger scale than heretofore. The temporary suspension of stoping ores was rendered necessary in order to uncover the overburthen further in advance of the ore stope. Our present plan of working the mine is concentrated to sinking the engine-shaft (to the depth of 21 fms.), driving the east drive, stoping south at the bottom of adit shaft, and carrying the two surface stopes till end of June to uncover the ore, when the stoping of ore will, I trust, go on uninterruptedly." Mr. Christoe reports—"We have now the smelting works completed so far as the masons are concerned. We have commenced the carting of the ore to the works, and hope to have a sufficient quantity on the ground to begin weighing, sampling, and assaying in the early part of next week. The foundations for the engine-house are now entirely excavated. I started the running in of the bottom of both furnaces last night. We got a splendid heat in No. 2 furnace, and ran the false bottom very successfully; we are now calcining, and making preparations for running in the second bottom." Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, observes—"Mr. Christoe and Capt. Holman report so fully on this mine that I feel I can add little to what is contained in the communications from them, copies of which are transmitted herewith. I have received with satisfaction the favourable testimony to Capt. Holman, which is contained in your last-received letter. His reports will, no doubt, be seen to indicate a desire to lay open and work the mine systematically and economically rather than to make a present show by raising ore."—The Colliery: Mr. Morehead had again spent 10 days with the colliery manager on the company's coal field. The coal had been reached in the pit that was sinking at the depth of about 45 ft. from the surface. A suitable engine was offered, and about to be purchased in the colony. Mr. Morehead observes on this head—"In all respects I consider our prospects as colliery owners to be most favourable, more so than I anticipated when I first contemplated our going into the business. The coal trade at Newcastle is brisker at this time than it has ever been before."

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Prices of iron and pig continue to droop slightly in France. Two transactions in pig are reported in the Haute-Marne district at 5*l*. 8s. per ton; in the first of these sales the deliveries are to be completed in two months, but in the second instance they will be spread over a longer period,—to about the end of the year. Pig was still offered on similar terms. Rolled irons continued to be quoted at the reduced rate of 9*l*. 16s. to 10*l*. per ton, but were neglected on these terms. In Belgium a good deal of activity appears still to prevail, and in the Liége group of blast-furnaces more than one has been re-lighted. A decree, bearing date June 26, has authorised the Grivegnée Company to establish a second furnace, after the subject has been "under consideration" for more than two years by the department of State to which the company applied for permission to extend its operations. An important step has recently been taken by the principal Belgian ironmasters; they having banded themselves together in a "syndicate," for the purpose of combining their resources as regards foreign contracts for rails. By this means they avoid, of course, competition with each other, and have only foreigners to deal with. One of the first of the tenders submitted under this plan refers to rails required for the system of lines known as the Roman, in Southern Italy. The movement of iron minerals to and from Belgium continues to increase. In the five months ending May 31 there were 87,244 tons exported, by far the lion's share going to France; and, *per contra*, the imports made amounted to 43,254 tons, of which Charleroi purchased the greater portion from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,—a State which appears to have found of late a better market for its mineral resources.

There can be no doubt that it is the constant expansion of the various railway systems of France, Italy, Spain, &c., which has communicated such animation to the Belgian rolling works. Not only are new lines being created, but the increase of traffic on those formed of late years is necessitating large extensions and renewals. Thus the main line of the Southern of France, from Bordeaux to Cette, is now being doubled, and the old Barlow rails are also being taken up, as they are not considered so good as those more recently adopted. The Southern of France Company is a customer for rails during the current year to the extent of 75,000 tons, although it is the smallest of the six great systems of France. Considering that every one of these monster undertakings—the Western, the Eastern, the Northern, the Southern, the Orleans, and the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean—has considerable extensions on hand, and is also constantly renewing its previously existing permanent way, we cannot be exaggerating the French demand for rails for the current year when we set it down—including the orders given out by a few smaller companies—at 400,000 tons. In Spain, again, the lines of the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante, the Northern system, &c., are also being steadily carried out, while the extension from Ciudad Real to the borders of Portugal, and the works in progress in the latter country, must "foot up" a demand this year for at least 300,000 tons more. The works of the Roman Company in the South of Italy, the operations of Mr. Brassey and his English coadjutors, and the constant extensions which the enormous system of the South Austrian, Lombardo-Venetian, &c., is experiencing will consume this year another 300,000 tons. Here we have 1,000,000 tons at once, without calculating the consumption in Belgium, Russia, Austria, &c., which will, of course, help to swell the general total.

The demand for copper has somewhat improved at Paris, Chilian having realised 86*l*., and small lots 87*l*. per ton, while Lake has been held at 97*l*. to 98*l*. per ton. In the German markets copper has also been in more demand, and some transactions have been effected at rather better prices. There has been a well-sustained demand for zinc at Hamburg, and some important transactions have been concluded at rather higher prices both for speculation and export. The Paris market has also been active, prices having ranged from 18*l*. 16s. to 19*l*. 4s. per ton. Lead and tin have been dealt in at the prices realised at the recent public sales in Holland.

The collieries owned by the Austrian Railway Company made a decided progress last year in the quantity of coal yielded, while the extraction was also effected at a more moderate cost. The amount raised last year was altogether 267,175 tons, and the production of ironstone in the neighbourhood of Steyerdorf was 31,524 tons. The profit realised, added to that resulting from subsidiary kindred operations, was 27,824*l*., being an increase of 63 per cent. as compared with the profit of 1860, while the production increased 25 per cent. Still better results would have been obtained if an incendiary fire had not impeded operations in the Breuner and Steyerdorf pits, and caused their working to be seriously interrupted during eight months of the year. The production of briquettes, which has been suspended for awhile, will not be resumed until tar can be obtained more cheaply. The production of paraffine is being carried on at Orawicza with increasing success, and the metallic mines and works realised last year a profit of 2838*l*., notwithstanding that some extraordinary expenses were incurred with respect to them. The increase of profit as compared with 1860 was 1250*l*., and accrued especially at Dognacska and the sulphuric acid manufactory of Moldova. The sulphuric acid and sulphate of copper produced at this last establishment are more and more sought after, and the works for the production of the latter have consequently been enlarged. A good market has also been found for the molten copper produced at Szaska, as well as the worked copper turned out at Csiklova. Some of the metallic establishments are yielding tolerable returns, while others will not become fully productive until works now in progress for their extended development have advanced to a conclusion. The blast-furnaces and forges owned by the company yielded last year a profit of 17,117*l*., against 16,696*l*. in 1860. The small improvement thus effected was established in spite of the fact that the production of pig was diminished in order to decrease the stock, the fabrication being smaller than that of 1860 by 3574 tons. The profit realised would, of course, have been reduced if the English forge at Reschitza had not produced an excess of 970 tons as compared with 1860, while the cost of production was more easy. The quantity of iron turned out at the forge last year was 4750 tons. The attention of the management has been turned to the fabrication of armour plates for the Imperial Marine, and some have been produced which satisfactorily stood the tests to which they were submitted. The Reschitza iron is of a superior description, and would furnish the management with a good market in this new field of industry. The necessary arrangements have undergone careful consideration, and when the Government gives out orders for any plates the company is ready to undertake their fabrication. The first blast-furnace lighted at Anina yields pig of excellent quality, and a large business is expected to be done when once everything has been brought into regular working order. The railway rolling stock manufactory, conducted by the company at Vienna, made a profit last year of 17,333*l*., as compared with 20,825*l*. in 1861; 62 locomotives and 811 goods trucks were turned out last year, and there are plenty of orders now on hand, particularly on account of Russian railways, to keep the establishment well employed for the current year.

The company founded some six years since—we believe by M. Mirès and the Caisse Générale des Chemins de Fer (now rather at a low ebb)—for conducting gas-lighting, blast-furnaces, and foundries at Marseilles and mines at Portes and Sénéchas, has just issued its annual report. The dividend for 1861 is at the rate of 12s. 6d. per share against 15s. per share in the previous 12 months. M. Mirès attended the meeting of the shareholders at which this rather unprogressive state of things was disclosed, and contended that the enterprise was, in spite of a little present discouragement, a hopeful one. The gas-works alone, M. Mirès stated, yielded a profit last year of 33,280*l*., or 4 per cent. upon the capital; while the Portes mines, he argued, are equal to those of the Grand'Combe, and can be relied on for returning, sooner or later, equal profits—that is, 36,000*l*. to 40,000*l*. per annum. The blast-furnaces of the company are now in full activity, and preparations are even being made for the construction of a third, as the two first cannot meet the orders received. The reduction in the dividend is stated to be only temporary, and to be occasioned by extraordinary expenses. The direction of the Courcelles-Nord (Belgian) Coal Mining Company has just declared a dividend of 11 per cent. per 20*l*. share from the profits of the past year, in addition to a half-yearly allowance of interest at the rate of 5 per cent., making the nett return for the year 16 per cent.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—*Telegram:* Produce for May, 49,262 oits.; cost, 9902*l*.; profit, 8771*l*. Produce 11 days of June, 13,990 oits.; yield, 6·778 oits. per ton.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN.—June 26: Quænangen—Lode E: The deep adit east is driven about 10 fms. east of Saxe's shaft, where the lode is regular, and carries a rib of calc-spar, prian, &c., spotted with ore, 1½ ft. wide, against the footwall; but it is not sufficiently rich to save. A similar vein was met with in the level above, which was accompanied with good deposits of mineral, so that we expect an improvement here ere long. The stope on the east side of the shaft turns out about 2½ tons of ore per fm., chiefly dredge work. Two pitches are being worked in the roof of the shallow level, where the lode fluctuates in value, but, on the whole, yields remunerative returns. The pitches below the 10, west of Cole's shaft, hold out favourable indications; in the end of the old stope the lode is 1½ ft. wide, half of which is composed of veins of solid yellow ore. In the west end of this working the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of tolerable quality dredge work; but, owing to the plentiful intermixture of hard capel, it is difficult to work. In the roof of the 10 west the lode is from 1 to 2½ ft. wide, with yellow and purple ore disseminated throughout. The cross-cut at this point is through the south capel, but no lode is met with on that side; the men are, therefore, removed to extend the 20 west on the course of the lode, our object being to come under the promising ground now working on tribute in the 10. The adit working is driven about 13 fms. west from Cole's shaft. The lode is large, and still contains nodules of yellow and purple ore, which about pay for working. The discovery alluded to in our last, on lode G, turns out from 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fm. The vein is large and regular, but appears of much the same character as where wrought on further east. During the last week I have visited and minutely examined the various workings at this place. We should be glad to have more favourable news to send, but, regarding the future, we consider the extension of the 20 west and the deep adit east offer good chances of success, and we have, therefore, decided on prosecuting these places with vigour. As soon as the snow clears away, there being still vast quantities about the mine, we propose making trials to the westward, where the backs are promising.—Raipas: In the south-west stope the lode is smaller and rather irregular, being now about 9 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 10 fm. level north-west stope still looks tolerably well, the lode being large, with good orey veins intermixed, worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The shallow level north-west is progressing favourably, where the stratum is of a more congenial character than when we began to drive. The water is again abating in the 20 and deeper workings.—Old Mine: In the 10 south the lode increases in size, being now nearly 2 feet wide, composed of calc-spar and quartz, spotted with ore; our progress here has latterly been slow, but as the vein is taking a more westerly direction we are in hopes of meeting easier ground. The 10 fm. level roof stope yields about 3½ tons of ore per fm. In Bergmeister's side stope, and Pederson's south foot stopes, the lode continues equally large, but is unusually quartzose and mundicky, with much less ore than formerly. The prospects in the rise continue favourable, where the lode is large, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The northern workings have not undergone any material change since our last; the lode continues large, with irregular deposits of the usual quality ore intermixed. Owing to the demand for labourers to unload the coal vessels, &c., our dressing is rather behind, but that work is now very nearly finished; so that we are not likely to experience any difficulty in this respect hereafter. At the United Mines and Michell's the tributers are engaged dressing up their last quarter's returns, which appear to be of tolerable quality. Our quarterly setting will take place on Saturday next, when we will endeavour to dispose of our workmen to the best advantage possible.—T. TRELEASE.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED.—Josiah Martin, June 5: Stamford Hill: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 94 fathom level, is 4 feet wide, and poor. We have a branch now coming in the shaft at the north side, composed of mundic and carbonate of lime; what effect it will have on the lode when it meets with it we shall soon see. The lode in the 94 south-west is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan and prian, with veins of ore, rather kindly; we have about 8 fms. to drive in this end to get under where we had the ore in the 82 fm. level; we have about 8 fms. more to drive in the 82 south-west to get under where we met with the ore in the 70. The lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of killas, white prian, and fine mundic; the ground in this end is good, set at 50s. The men are now cutting in the lode in the 70, south of shaft; we have cut in about 6 ft. The lode is rather hard and sparry, composed of porphyry and yellow ore, and at times spots of gossan; it is a large dredgy lode, as far as we have seen it. The lode in the winze sinking below the 46 fm. level is large, but without alteration since I last wrote. The water is rather on the increase. The engine and pumps are working well. I have put in the large wooden cistern at the engine, which will contain about 500 gallons of water. This is a great improvement, for if at any time the plungers should go wrong we have this to fall back upon. We have had heavy rain for the last three weeks, which has retarded the sinking.

June 21: The late excessive rain has increased the water in the shaft, and prevented sinking for the last fortnight. Three Englishmen and six natives have been put to drive the 94 fm. level south, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, and composed of ore, porphyry, and flookan, but not enough of the former to value; we have about 3 or 4 fms. more to drive in this end to get under where we had the ore in the 82 fm. level. The lode in the 82 south-west is about 4 ft. wide, consisting of mundic and killas, with carbonate of lime, and at times spots of ore; the ground is good, and we hope soon to get under where we met with the ore we had in the 70 fm. level. We have cut the east wall of the lode in the 70; it is 6 ft. wide, composed of ore and porphyry—this is stoping ground. We are now driving by the side of this, on the north part, which is about 2 ft. wide, consisting of prian and killas, and veins of ore; we shall drive on a few fathoms, and then take down the south part. This end is letting out a large stream of water. The late heavy rains have increased the water in the winze, so that the men have only worked two days during the month on the lode at the bottom of the winze. This lode is 5 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance. I have put the men to drive the 46 fm. level end south until the water decreases, and enables us to resume the sinking. The lode in this end is 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, and oxide of iron, and letting out a large quantity of water. A few fathoms more driving in the 94 and 82 fm. levels will enable us to see what these points are, when I shall be able to let you know if a larger engine is required. We find the water is decreasing, and in a day or two I hope to be able to resume sinking the shaft.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alotepeque, June 7: San Pantaleon Mine, May 31: Our mining operations generally have been seriously impeded during the present month in consequence of the continued scarcity of native labour, so much so that we have been obliged to suspend some of the bargains, such as San Ricardo end west, San Juan east, &c., the men from these places having been placed to work in the different stopes, so as to enable us to keep up the monthly returns of ore; and although the stopes are looking well, and, perhaps, producing more than their usual quantity of ore, we are nevertheless sorry to state that there has not been so much raised for May as in the same time for previous months. In San Antonio, where many tons of good quality "broza" might have been raised, we have been unable to do so for the reasons above stated. Cornubia engine-shaft has been sunk 6 ft. 4 in., at the rate of 20*l*. per fathom. This shaft has now attained the required depth (10 fms. under San Ricardo) to carry off the 30, under Dolores. The lode here is 20 in. wide, composed of flookan and calc-par, with mundic, and producing occasional pockets of rich silver ore. Taylor's engine-shaft has been sunk 3 varas, at $35 per vara, leaving 1 vara more to sink to reach the depth of San Ricardo level. The lode, we are sorry to state, has quite disappeared from this pozo, a channel of ground having thrown the vein so flat towards the south that we were unable to follow it with the shaft, which has been kept on its regular course.—Dolores: Six men have sunk the No. 3 winze, sinking from this level, 5 varas, at $9 per vara. Here the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 5 cwts. of good quality silver ore per fm.; this winze is holed to the level below.—San Juan, or the 10 fm. level under Dolores: The end extending east from No. 2 cross-course has been advanced 4 varas, at $10½ per vara. The lode in this level is 18 in. wide, and is producing about 3 cwts. of rich silver ore per fm. Fajardo's winze, sinking from this level, 30 fms. east from Taylor's engine-shaft, has been sunk 3½ varas, at $11 per vara, and is now as deep as the San Ricardo level, but the end is not quite forth to it yet. During the month a new winze has been commenced from this level, called No. 1, which is situated about 6 fms. east of the No. 2 cross-course, and has been sunk by four men, 4 varas, at $7 per vara, where the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of rich silver ore per fm. In No. 3 stope, from the back of the same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from 5 to 6 cwts. of good quality silver ore per fathom. The lode in No. 4 stope, from the back of the same level, is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of good quality silver ore per fm. In the adjoining stope, No. 5, the lode is worth from 7 to 8 cwts. of rich silver ore per fm.—San Ricardo, or the 20 fm. level under Dolores: After driving the cross-cut further north 13½ varas, at $10 per vara, we cut the heaved portion of the main lode, which was found to be about 1 ft. wide, of precisely the same character as seen in the levels above, carrying on each of its walls a small branch of silver ore of good quality. The point of intersection being close to the cross-course, we have every reason to believe that on retiring from its disturbing influence by driving further east on the lode, the latter will soon prove very productive. This belief is warranted by the very flattering appearance of the newly-discovered vein, and by the fact of the continuation downwards from San Juan level of the rich courses of ore now being worked on there. This level, extending west from Cornubia engine-shaft, has been driven by four men 5 varas, at $8 4 reals per vara. The lode in this end is not so large as it was, now being from 8 to 10 in. wide, and unproductive.

San Alfonso Deep Adit: A portion of this level having become insecure, the men have been employed in repairing it; consequently, only 2½ varas having been driven during the month. Our machinery in this mine is in good working condition.—San Antonio: We have managed to keep the ends and winzes going in this mine.—San Luis, or the old adit level, has been driven by four men 12½ varas, where the lode is 15 inches wide, but has continued rather poor throughout the month. In the winze from this level four men have sunk 4½ varas. There is a decided improvement in the lode.—Santa Rosalia: The eastern level, extending from the new cross-cut in this mine, has been driven, and has produced during the month some good stones of silver-lead ore. There has been a new winze commenced from the level above, called Mistun's, which is situated about 7 fms. east from the cross-cut, where 10¾ varas have been sunk. Here the lode is 1 ft. wide, and has produced about 5 cwts. of low-priced silver-lead ore per fm. The ground in this pozo is rather hard. During the month of May 82 tons 2 cwts. of ore were returned from San Pantaleon, of which 12 tons 2 cwts. assayed upwards of 250 ozs. of silver per ton; 63 tons 18 cwts., 100 to 150 ozs., and 6 tons 2 cwts. from 50 to 100 ozs. of silver per ton.: 124 bags of ore have arrived per the steamer at Southampton. The superintendent writes as follows:—"On May 13, 10 bars of silver were sent to Guatemala, which produced $82774 7½ c. This amount, with $525 0¾ c., was brought back for the mine expenditure on the 30th. The next conducta will be dispatched at the end of this month, and will consist, it is anticipated, of 13 or 14 bars. I have very great pleasure in informing our directors that I have made an advantageous contract with the Government for the silver supply to the Mint, and the exportation of surplus bullion.

The contract is based on the yearly supply of 12,000 marcs of silver, deliverable monthly, or every six weeks, at the rate of 1000 marcs per month; and at the price of $9¼ per marc, as before. A free exportation of all silver beyond the above-named quantity is granted, as well as a free importation of everything needed for the mines.

LUSITANIAN.—July 5: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: The lode in Taylor's shaft is worth 4 tons per fathom. The lode in River shaft, below the 50 fm. level, is worth 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Taylor's, is composed of quartz. In the 60, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth 2¼ tons per fm. In the 50, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. In the 50 west the lode is poor. In the 38, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 28, west of the Slide lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 18, west of the Slide lode, west of Abel's winze, is poor. In the 8, west of Perez shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of soft and hard quartz. In the adit level, west of Perez shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the stopes No. 1, above the 50, west of Ernesto's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 2, above the 38, west of Clondino's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 3, above the adit level, west of stopes No. 9, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 4, above the 38, west of stopes No. 2, the lode is worth 1¼ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 5, above the 50, west of Valente's winze, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 6, above the 50, east of Jackson's winze, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 7, above the 60, west of Ball's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In the stopes No. 8, above the 60, east of Ball's winze, the lode is worth 2¼ tons per fm. In the stopes No. 9, above the adit, west of Perez shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 10, above the 50, east of River shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 12, above the 60, east of Joaquim's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm.—Mill Lode: In the 38, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the stopes No. 11, above the 38, west of the caunter lode, the lode is worth 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the rise above the 50, west of River shaft, is producing stones of ore. In the stopes No. 15, below the 38, east of Rodrique's winze, the lode is worth 1¼ ton per fm.—Caunter Lode: The lode in stopes No. 16, west of Luiz winze, below the 38, is worth ¾ ton per fm.—Great Caunter Lode: In the 40, west of Oak shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, spotted with lead throughout, worth 12 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 30, west of same shaft, lode small and poor. Martinez winze is holed to the 30. In the stopes No. 14, above the 30, west of Oak shaft, the lode is worth 1¼ ton per fm.—Slide Lode: The lode in the 28, west of the Mill lode, is 2 feet wide, composed of flookan and a small branch of ore on the north side of it, but nothing to value. In the stopes No. 13, above the 10, east of the old shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the stopes below the 10, east of the inclined shaft, is worth 2 tons of lead per fm.

THE NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—S. Richards, July 14: In the 54 north the two parts of the lode, referred to in my last report, are again forming together, and improving a little for ore. We have now 3 feet of lode in the end, worth 3*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are producing on the average 6*l.* per fm. In the same level south there is no alteration in the lode to mention. In the 44 north we have still 4 feet of the lode, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the same level south the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of this level are worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, north of the shaft, are worth on the average 6*l.* per fathom. In the 34 north we have 3 feet of the lode, 5½ feet high, worth at the rate of 5*l.* per fm. In the same level south the lode is 1½ foot wide, spotted in places with ore, but at present not enough to value.

FORTUNA.—June 5: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 90, west of O'Shea's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 80, west of Saez's winze, the men have made good progress in getting through the cross-course. The 70, west of Duarte's winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom. The ground is getting much harder for driving. The 55, west of Judd's winze, is also worth 2 tons per fathom; lode of a promising and productive character, and the ground easy for driving. The lode in the 45, west of Judd's shaft, is very small and poor.—East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 55, east of Lerida's winze, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom; the lode is small at present, and the ground rather hard for driving. The same level, west of Kennedy's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom; the lode appears to be divided into two or three parts. The ground in the 55, east of Ball's winze, is hard for driving. The 45, east of Carro's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom; this end is holed to Muno's winze. The 30, east of Bartolome's winze, is worth ½ ton per fathom, lode small at present.—Shafts and Winzes: The water in Carro's shaft is very quick. El Clavel winze is worth 3 tons per fathom. Moron's winze is worth 2 tons per fathom; the lode is divided into two parts—Zamora's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom; Castano's winze is going down in old workings; the water being abundant causes great difficulty in sinking. Domingo's winze is also still in old workings.—Los Salidos Mine: The 75, west of engine-shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom; the lode is small at present. The 65, west of Gea's winze, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The 55, west of Lopez winze, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The ground in the 45, west of Oribe's winze, is very much disarranged at present.—East of Engine-shaft: The 75, east of engine-shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom; lode small and the ground hard for driving. The 65, east of Romero's winze, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The 55, east of Olalla's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode is very regular and rather improved since our last. The 55, west of San Pablo's shaft, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The lode shows indications of improvement. The 55, east of same shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom; ground hard for driving, and the lode very small. The lode in the 45, east of San Miguel shaft, is very small, being influenced by a small cross-course at this point.—Shafts and Winzes: Buenos Amigos shaft is worth 2 tons per fathom. We have got the lode in the shaft; it is of a very productive and promising appearance. Juan's winze is worth ½ ton per fathom.—General Remarks: The tribute department remains much as usual. We estimate the raising for July at 320 tons.

LINARES.—July 5: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The 95, west of Seguro's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm; the lode is rather disarranged. The men are making excellent progress in the 85, west of Marin's winze. The ground in the 61, east of Warne's shaft, is moderately easy for driving. In the 61 west there is an immense vugh; the lode is consequently unsettled, but is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 51, west of Toberneta winze, is small, and the ground hard for driving. The lode in the 41, west of Crosby's shaft, is very wide; we are driving on the north part, in the expectation of finding lead.—East of Engine-shaft: The 95, east of La Suerta winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is still very large, but the branch of lead is small at present. The 85, east of San Eduardo winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode large, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. The cross-cut south, in the 85, is worth 1 ton per fm. We have intersected a south branch or lode, and begun to drive west on its course; it is small, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. The lode in the 75, east of Casa's winze, continues unproductive. The 75, west of Sanchez cross-cut, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The 55, east of Basto's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—North Lode: The 75, east of Nicolas' winze, is worth 1¼ ton per fm. The men are now opening on the south part of the lode in the 65, east of Seron's winze, which at this point is unproductive. The 65, west of Lupion's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode large, and very hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: There is a great increase of water in Crosby's shaft. The lode in Thorne's shaft is wide, and of a promising character, worth 2 tons per fm. Isidora's winze is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode has somewhat improved. Mendoza's winze is holed to the 75. Delgado's winze is worth 1 ton per fm. Lorido's winze is worth ½ ton per fathom—lode very small, and the ground hard for sinking. Duarte's winze is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; this winze is opening up a good piece of tribute ground. Vidal's winze is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode has fallen off very much in this winze. Roble's winze is worth 2 tons per fm.—General Remarks: All the surface work is going on with its wonted regularity. The stopes throughout the mines are looking much as usual. We estimate the raisings for the month of July at 420 tons.

TREATMENT OF AURIFEROUS ORES.—An apparatus for separating gold dust from auriferous sands has recently been patented in this country by M. Emile Claude Barbotte de Beaulieu, of Avignon, France, through Messrs. Cowper and Abel, patent agents, of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, which apparatus has been tried in France, and found entirely successful. The following is a general description of the apparatus:—A long narrow metal trough or tray, containing a thin layer of mercury, is suspended inside a cistern, filled, by preference, with hot water. The auriferous sand is introduced into the trough through a hopper, and a rapid vibratory motion is imparted thereto, as also to the trough, by means of suitable machinery, by which the surface of the mercury is broken up into small ripplets, undulating with great rapidity. This motion is, consequently, imparted to the auriferous sand floating upon its surface, which sand, as it passes slowly along, becomes so thoroughly shaken and brought into contact with the mercury that the whole of the fine gold-dust is precipitated, into and amalgamated with the same. The sand thus deprived of its auriferous deposit, passes over a spout at one end of the trough into a box from whence it is removed at pleasure; the mercury is drawn off when required through a cock at the other end of the trough. It will be evident that the action of the sand may be continued at pleasure, as its exit from the trough is entirely dependent upon the quantity admitted from the hopper. As the water in the cistern has no other than the vibratory motion, there is no liability of the gold-dust being washed away, as in the apparatus where a flow of water is employed. The gold may be removed from the mercury by any known process, so that no wast of the material occurs in the operation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGE-SPRINGS.—On Saturday a number of gentlemen assembled at the factory of Mr. J. Bettyes, Marylebone-road, to witness a series of experiments testing the merits of an improved carriage and carriage-spring, called the Rotunda C-spring Carriage, and patented Nov. 1, 1860, which for comfort, economy, elegance, and durability, cannot fail, when more known, to meet not only with great patronage, but to bring about a marked and certainly an improved change in the carriages of the present day. In constructing the bodies of carriages at present it is usual, in forming the frame, to erect a corner post, or pillar, at each of the corners of the back of the body, and to frame into them other horizontal rails, connecting the corner pillars with those to which the doors are hung, and thus forming the frame of two other separate panels. But, according to Mr. Bettyes' invention, instead of forming the frame in this manner, no corner pillars are employed, the back and two side panels being made into one large curved panel, the horizontal rails of the frame being formed of bent timber, and each rail framed at its ends into the standing pillars on either side, to which the doors are hung. By this arrangement the appearance of the carriage is materially improved, and there being no angles, more room is given, and the vehicle is considerably strengthened. Mr. Bettyes' improved carriage-spring consists in the application of an inverted curved spring. At present, the curved springs are applied to suspend the bodies of carriages in various ways; but Mr. Bettyes places the upper end of the inverted spring, in the case of a hind spring, connected to a metal bracket, or scroll, springing from the body of the carriage, the spring passing down behind the axle and underneath it. The spring then rises in front of the axle, and is jointed with couplings and fixed with clips on the axle, a link being used to connect it at one end to the clip and at the other end to the bracket or scroll, by which means the axle is kept rigidly in its place. The front springs are made in the same manner, and fixed as usual to the under bed of the fore carriage, but both the front and hind springs can, if preferred, be fixed in a reversed position. By this arrangement ease and elegance are obtained, which must be experienced to be appreciated. Among others, Mr. Bettyes complains, and apparently not without great reason, as documents prove he has made every application, but the appointed committee of seven coach-builders, from some as yet unexplained cause, has not permitted him to exhibit a specimen of his improved carriage and carriage-springs in the International Exhibition, while others in the committee have been admitted, and monopolised space for two, three, and four carriages each, although not claiming any title either in novelty or improvement. This is much to be regretted, for Mr. Bettyes' model and elegant carriage would most certainly have very favourably surpassed any carriage now being exhibited.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.—From time to time we have referred to the active part played by Mr. Wm. James during the early infancy of the railway system, and we are glad to find that an opportunity is now afforded to the public to learn the "earliest history of passenger traffic on railways" from a very interesting little volume entitled "The Two James's and the Two Stephensons," by E.M.S.P., just issued by Mr. Phipps, of Ranelagh-street, Eaton-square. No statement is made with reference to Mr. James's that is not substantiated by documentary evidence of conclusive character, and even such authorities as Mr. Smiles, the author of the justly celebrated "Lives of the Engineers," and Mr. Robert Stephenson are quoted in Mr. James's favour. We cordially commend the book to the perusal of all railway shareholders, and the public generally.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at Salisbury, on Thursday,

Mr. R. W. CHILDS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last confirmed, a statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a profit on the quarter of 5771*l.* 6s. 4d. The report of the agent was read.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said that it could not fail to be extremely satisfactory to all who had an interest in this property to learn that, notwithstanding the depreciated standard for copper that had ruled since the last general meeting, the profit realised not only admitted of the declaration of a dividend of 17s. 6d. per share, but, after paying the amount which that dividend would absorb, the balance carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss would be increased by nearly 400*l.* Even with the present depressed value of copper ore, he saw no reason why the dividend about to be proposed could not be maintained without the slightest deviation from the conservative course hitherto pursued. It could not be too generally known that the 60 fm. level end, although at present comparatively poor, was of precisely the same character of ground as that passed through in the 50 fm. level above; in a short time that hard bar of ground would be driven through, when doubtless they would have the same rich lode to work upon as that passed through in the 50. The present 60 fm. level end was fully 50 fathoms behind the 50 fm. level. The channel of ground in the 70 cross-cut was also of the same character as that passed through in the 60; in about a month's time the lode would be intersected.

Mr. BATTERS enquired of Mr. West, the company's engineer, when it was likely the engine would be got to work?—Mr. WEST replied that he calculated the engine would be at work in about a month or six weeks from the present time.

Mr. R. HAWKE enquired of Capt. Seccombe upon what ground he based his calculations for prospective dividends?—Capt. SECCOMBE, in reply, entered into a detailed explanation of the various workings, referring more particularly to the various points of interest yet to be developed. When the engine was set to work they would be enabled to open up several lodes, one of which, according to the testimony of the best authorities in the county, was likely to prove as productive as those that were now being so profitably explored.

Mr. BATTERS enquired whether it was not the case that several of the lodes which had proved to productive in South Caradon were not, as yet, unexplored in East Caradon, and he further enquired whether, independently of those untried but unquestionably important points, the present reserves upon the caunter lode, Fawcett's lode, and the new lode, were not of themselves of such an extent as to justify the shareholders in expecting a continuance of, if not an increase in, the proposed dividend?—Capt. SECCOMBE replied that at present the most important lodes in South Caradon were untried in East Caradon; and as regarded the reserves, they were of such an extent as to warrant the most sanguine expectations as to the future.

After some further discussion, the report and accounts were received and adopted, and a dividend of 17s. 6d. per share was declared.

Upon the proposition of Mr. H. FAWCETT, seconded by Mr. TROTTER (of Plymouth), a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Seccombe for the successful manner in which he continued to manage the company's property.

The committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MARKE VALLEY MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at Salisbury, on Thursday,

Mr. FAWCETT in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last confirmed, a statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 3824*l.* 16s.

The report of the agent was read, which stated that the whole of the mine was looking quite as well as at any former period.

The CHAIRMAN said it was satisfactory to know that no falling off in the various points of operation had taken place during the past quarter, and what was perhaps of still more importance the general prospects were at least fully equal to what they had ever hitherto been since the mine was first opened. Of course, the low standard had adversely affected their profits—indeed, he might safely say that it had made a difference in their dividends of something like 3s. per share, but he thought they had no reason to suppose that copper ore would long remain at its present low price. As regarded the financial position of the company, he might, perhaps, be permitted to observe that, although there was a large cash balance, it was the most desirable and prudent course to adopt to divide only the profits realised during the quarter, as there were several important points to come off. Their reserves of ore were already large; in point of fact, he might, he thought, confidently state that Marke Valley would be a dividend-paying property as long as any person in that room lived.

Capt. SECCOMBE entered at some length into a detailed statement of the workings during the past quarter, the present state of the property, and its future prospects, expressing himself strongly of opinion that since the last meeting the mine had actually improved, for since then they had intersected a new and profitable lode, producing better quality ore; and other lodes would shortly be intersected by the cross-cut now going out.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a dividend of 3s. per share was declared.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

There has been considerable animation in the Mining Share Market during the week, although it does not appear that many shares in the leading dividend mines have been negociated. The usual fortnightly settlement for shares transacted during that period took place on Wednesday, and notwithstanding the unusual heaviness of the account, the whole passed off satisfactorily.

SETONS have advanced, and in good demand.——NEW SETONS are offered at lower rates.——COPPER HILL and COOK'S KITCHEN are sought for at present quotations.——WHEAL BULLERS have changed hands.——STRAY PARK and WEST STRAY PARK have been in request.——NORTH CROFTY, NORTH ROSKEAR, and CONDURROW have been freely dealt in, consequent on the respective improvements in the mines.——EAST BASSET, SOUTH BASSET, and NORTH BASSET have found buyers, the former freely at improved rates.——CLIFFORD and TINCROFT are sought for at buyers' prices.——CARGOLLS have been more in request, and a few changed hands.——GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, TOLGUS, and WEST TOLGUS have been dealt in without any material change in price.——GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN, UNY, UNITY, and UNION find buyers at market quotations.——WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST GRENVILLE have been dealt in at lower rates.——CARN CAMBORNES are in better request.——NORTH TRESKERBYS have been in good demand, and a large number of shares changed hands, and although they receded, in consequence of several shares coming on the market when buyers were scarce, they have improved since, with a strong tendency to advance, from the enquiries made for the stock.——NORTH DOWNS have been fairly dealt in at present quotations, but there is an impression that they will not maintain their price, from the less favourable prospects of the mine.——EAST CARADON and MARKE VALLEY have been freely dealt in, and the former at better prices; the latter are weaker.——NORTH PHŒNIX are not quite so firm—shares more freely offered.——LUDCOTTS have been largely dealt in during the week, prices having daily fluctuated. The report this morning (Friday) that silver had been cut in the 84 caused considerable excitement and advance in the price, which shortly after receded, but ultimately left off firmer.—NORTH TRELAWNYS have changed hands more readily within the last few days.——WHEAL TRELAWNYS have been in good demand, and a large number dealt in, consequent on a reported improvement.——MARY ANNS have been slightly better.——SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER and WHEAL POLLARD continue in demand; in the latter there has been large transactions at quoted prices.——WEST CARADON and HERODSFOOT have been offered at lower rates.——KELLY BRAYS advanced upon a reported improvement, and were in good demand, but have since receded.——HINGSTON DOWN, DRAKE WALLS, and WHEAL EDWARD are rather inactive.——EAST RUSSELLS have changed hands, but show a tendency to decline.——NORTH ROBERTS have been largely dealt in at lower rates, but appear firmer now.——SORTRIDGE and LADY BERTHA are quiet at present prices.

GUNNIS LAKE (Clitter's Adit): The recent improvements continue to look remarkably well, and will greatly augment future samplings. They have a good discovery of tin as well as copper. The shaft sinking below the adit is worth 25*l.* per fathom, which is being sunk at 15*l.* per fathom. The mine generally is very considerably improved.——CALSTOCK CONSOLS: The lode generally is looking well in the back of the adit, which is 55 fms. from surface, and in several points there are evident indications of some discoveries being made between this and the surface. Danescombe lode, in the western workings is large, regular, and of a most promising character, composed of fluor-spar, quartz, mundic, and ore, and improving as they get into the hill; in fact, important discoveries are fully expected, as the ground improves as they advance, and the stratum becomes more congenial and easy.——At OKEL TOR, in the 50 east, they have a fine course of ore, 5 ft. wide, and yielding fully 8 tons per fathom. The water percolates so freely as to render the driving troublesome. It is the best discovery made in the mine, and is 40 fms. east of all other workings. The 65 and 80 fm. levels east have good runs of ore ground to pass through before getting up to this point. There are other points looking well, and the general prospects of the mine are good. By letters received this morning (Friday) I learn that 78 tons of ore was weighed off on Wednesday, 70 tons of which is above the average quality, proving that the ore is improving in the new discovery. The 50 continues its size and value.

ROSEWARNE UNITED and ROSEWARNE CONSOLS have receded, and shares more freely offered at lower rates.——EAST ROSEWARNES have advanced, and in good request at present rates.——ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM, ST. IVES, and PROVIDENCE have been in demand at market prices.——MARGARETS have also changed hands.——GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES have been largely dealt in at market quotations; at present they have a weaker tendency.——SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL continued to be dealt in, but at lower rates.——WENDRON CONSOLS and BASSET AND GRYLLS have been enquired for.——WHEAL GRYLLS and EAST GRYLLS continue in favour at market prices.

KELLY BRAY is reported to have improved in the 45 east, where the lode is yielding 3 tons per fm.; the end being in whole ground renders it of some importance. Other places continue much the same as last week.——At EAST WHEAL RUSSELL no important change has taken place since the falling off of the lode in the late discovery. There are points to come off which may, when secured, give an improved aspect to the future prospects; but at present they are by no means satisfactory or encouraging.——NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER MINES: The improvements which have recently taken place, and the general prospects of this property, are calculated not only to enhance the value, but to increase the demand for the shares. The shaft is sinking below the 24, where there is good work for tin, and the 24 east, on the north lode, is worth 20*l.* per fm., and the stopes in the back are in good tin ground. The 12 is worth 15*l.* per fm., and improving. The shaft is expected to be down to the 36 in three months, when they will have upwards of 20 fms. in height of good tin ground to take away at a low tribute; and, from the immense workings of the ancient tinners on the different lodes, they calculate on getting into an extensive run of tin ground below their shallow workings.

The following meetings were held at Salisbury on Thursday:—EAST CARADON quarterly account, when a dividend of 17s. 6d. was declared, carrying over an increased credit balance of 395*l.*——MARKE VALLEY quarterly accounts showed a profit of 1852*l.* 3s. 5d. on the workings, and, after a payment of a dividend of 3s. per share, carries 2372*l.* 0s. 6d. to credit of next account.——WEST ROSE DOWN quarterly statement showed a small debit balance, and a call of 12s. 6d. was deemed necessary for the operations during the next three months.

CARN CAMBORNE adjourned meeting was held on Thursday, when the financial statement to the end of May showed a debit balance of 225*l.* 2s. 7d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. J. Harding was appointed secretary, and Messrs. C. B. Clarke, W. Christie, and Joseph Wristbury were added to the committee of management. A report from Capt. James Seccombe was received, and considered of a favourable character.——WHEAL GRENVILLE continues to hold out much promise, and, whilst there are several important points coming off, all other places are reported to maintain their value and character. They have intersected the caunter by the 80 cross-cut, and, so far as seen, likely to be a productive lode. They have sampled 206 tons (computed) for the quarter.——WEST TREVELYAN still looks well in the 58 west, where the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm., and the stopes looking very encouraging. The other productive places continue the same. They have cut the lode in the 48, west of the cross-course, which is of a very promising character, and likely to improve.——At CONDURROW there is an improvement in the shaft, reported to be worth 60*l.* per fm., and in a winze 11 fms. east the lode is worth from 60*l.* to 65*l.* per fm. for tin.——UNITY is reported to have improved. The Rosewarne Consols lode, which was recently opened upon, is large, and of a very promising character: a shaft has been sunk from 5 to 6 fathoms on it, to prove its value.

WHEAL SETON continues to look remarkably well, and opening up an extensive and valuable piece of rich ore ground in the 140, which end was reported last week as yielding 16 tons of ore per fm.; they have now driven upwards of 27 fms. over a fine course of ore in that level, and the end continues as rich as last reported. All other places are as productive as before stated.——At BASSET AND GRYLLS the improvements lately advised continue to maintain their value. A further discovery has been reported this week in the 23 fm. level, at Wilkin's shaft, where the lode has increased in size, and producing some rich work for tin.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE: It is gratifying to learn that this once celebrated mine is about to be resumed, and under a management which will, doubtless, prove it worthy of again taking a position among the great ore-returning mines of the county. For many years it was one of the most productive mines, regularly sampling large parcels of ore, and making good dividends (even at a period when the standard for copper ore was not a moiety of the present price), and but for a dissension among the proprietary, which resulted in its abandonment, would have been a valuable property for many years longer. It is well known to those who remember it, that it was rich when suspended, and as left so will it be found when the water is again drained. The geological position of the mine is undeniable, surrounded by some of the most productive and profitable mines of that vast mineral district, and guaranteed by the opinions of the leading practical agents of the locality are recommendations seldom to be equalled. The applications for shares have exceeded the most sanguine views of the promoters, thereby affording strong evidence of the discernment of the mining community generally in the selection of an adventure so preferable to the many that are constantly introduced for public co-operation. An engine of 70-in. cylinder has been purchased, and the most vigorous efforts will be employed in its removal and re-erection on the old mine, where, no doubt, in a few months, the present proprietary will be amply remunerated for their enterprise and spirit.

WHEAL PROSPER (Breage) continues to bear out all former reports. The 40 east is worth 20*l.* per fm., and the same level west carries a little tin, but looking to improve. The back of the 40 is worth from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per fm.; other places just the same. The winze is holed, and the 20 and 30 on Porth-cue lode affords good ventilation, which will enable them to force on the 20. The prospects are exceedingly good.——ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN is reported to be gradually improving, and opening up remarkably well. They have a promising lode in Roderick's shaft, which is nearly down to the 20. In the 20, east of Giesler's, they have a large powerful lode, valued at from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. The 30 east is worth the same, and other places are indicative of improvement.

ROSEWARNE UNITED is reported to have improved in the 50, west of Richards's shaft, in the back of which they have a lode worth 25*l.* per fathom. The 60 east is stated to be looking well for an improvement, and they have a promising lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft, at the 34 west, which is also looking more encouraging, and they are daily expecting to cut the lode in Giesler's. These several points have given more favourable prospects to the mine.

LONG RAKE is improved, and will, from present appearances, become a very productive mine. There is a good orey lode in the shaft, saving work; and the 60 east is opening very satisfactorily; the ground is easier; the lode is more productive, and bidding fair for a great improvement.——BRYN GWIOG is reported to have very much improved; the lode in the engine-shaft is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, and looking very promising for further improvement.

The LIXWM LEAD MINE (near Holywell) has been reconstituted, and is now worked under the Limited Liability Act, divided into 1000 shares, of 4*l.* each, of which 2*l.* per share is paid. Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of three months. The mine is reported to be one of considerable promise, several lodes traversing the sett, which have proved productive. The operations hitherto have been limited, being carried on by local shareholders, but a more extended capital bids fair to bring this mine into a profitable position, and it is strongly recommended by well-known practical agents of the district, fully qualified to furnish a reliable opinion. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—The market for mining shares during the week has been active, a large amount of business has been transacted, and prices generally have been well maintained. Several important meetings have been held—East Caradon, Marke Valley, West Rose Down, &c., and the market has been kept in a continual state of ferment all the week. With respect to Ludcott, the improvements that have taken place in Great Fortune, West Tolgus, East Carn Brea, &c., have also imparted life to the market. Stock Exchange securities have improved. Consols have risen nearly 1 per cent. in the week. Egyptian and Turkish Stocks have also had a good rise. Railways have been in better demand, especially Great Western of Canada; and on the rumours of a great Southern victory Lancashire and Yorkshire shares have risen about 2*l.* per cent. Money is easy at ⅜ per cent. under the Bank's minimum; and on the Stock Exchange freely offered at 1½ per cent. The American and Continental exchanges are favourable to this country, and gold continues to flow to our shores. The increase in the bullion at the Bank amounts to 616,353*l.*, and since the making up of the accounts large sums have arrived; the prospects for the future of the money market points towards ease for some time to come. Metals are also in better demand, especially copper and tin, and the Cornish miner is now receiving a more remunerative price for his products, with a more cheering prospect. The market for mining shares may be expected to improve so long as the public attention is directed to steady and remunerative stocks, like East Caradon, South Caradon, Tincroft, Great Fortune, Devon Great Consols, with a sprinkling of shares that may with prudence be classed in the category of investments, though still in the Progressive List, and not yet elevated, though nearing, the Dividend List, like North Crofty, Wheal Union, East Carn Brea, Sithney and Carnmeal, &c. In these properties now enumerated there is some intrinsic merit to fall back on, the chances of losing money are slight as compared with prospects of gain in a market rise and ultimate profits from dividends.

EAST CARADON shares have been largely dealt in at 45½, ex div. The dividend declared at the meeting, yesterday, in Salisbury was 17s. 6d., and 395*l.* 6s. 4d. added to the former balance; the actual profit on the three months' working was 5771*l.* 6s. 4d. No material change has taken place in the value of any of the ends. In about a month the lode will be cut in the 70, and in about the same time the hard bar of ground now being driven through in the 60 fm. level end, on the caunter, will also be passed through. The 60 fm. level end is fully 50 fms. behind the 50, and a continuous course of ore may be expected, which in the 50 was worth on an average 70*l.* or 80*l.* per fm. There are several points of great importance to come off shortly, and many of the productive lodes of South Caradon are as yet uncut and unexplored in East Caradon, this property may be pronounced one of the soundest and most hopeful of any in Cornwall. MARKE VALLEY shares are flatter, at 9¼ to 10; some disappointment was expressed at the smallness of the dividend—viz., 3s.—but it is fully accounted for by the decline in the standard, which amounts in the year to a difference equal to a 3s. dividend per quarter. The report was better than at any former period of the mine's history, and the new lode recently cut is profitably productive, and the quality of the ore in it is superior to the average of the mine. There are other lodes to be cut and points of interest to come off shortly that may greatly alter the prospects of this mine. UNION, 5 to 5¼; the prospects of this mine are great. The lode in the 18 is 8 ft. wide, composed of gossan, and mixed with copper ore. A discovery of importance may any day be looked for here. NORTH CROFTY shares have risen from 3½ sellers, to 4 buyers, and in great demand. The lode in the 140, 150, and 160 fm. levels are very rich, and the reserves between the 150 and 160 are equal to all that the mine is at present selling for, independent of what may now be met with in the 170 fm. level, nearly up to where the 160 is now so rich. North Crofty will, doubtless, make a good mine; it is only a question of time. The mine is now paying cost, and shares must be pronounced a fine speculation. SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL, 3¼ to 3½; no important change has taken place in the workings. Judging from the wonderful discovery now so profitably being worked on in Great Fortune, on the Sithney Carnmeal lode, similar good fortune may be expected at no distant day in Sithney Carnmeal. Shares are a better speculation, and are now selling at a heavy discount. EAST CARN BREA, 16½ to 17; it is difficult to account for the anomalous price of these shares, compared with their intrinsic merits; it is, however, only a question of time. A great rise must take place, the sales profit, enormous reserves, and great prospects of this undertaking must force themselves before the notice of investors, and a career as brilliant as that of East Caradon may be looked for. An improvement has taken place in the winze on lode in the 50 east, now worth upwards of 2 tons per fm.; the 40, 3 tons; the winze below the 40, 5 tons; and the winze below the 40, 16 fms. from the end, 4 tons. The 40 east, on middle lode, is worth 2 tons per fm.

WEST TOLGUS, 51 to 52; these shares are likely to see a high figure. The lode in the shaft and ends was taken down yesterday, and is rich. These shares are only 512 in number. SOUTH CARADON, 335 to 340, in demand, and are good for investment. DEVON GREAT CONSOLS are also in demand, at 430 to 440. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, 4¼ to 4½; the lode at Lyle's shaft is 6 ft. wide, worth 45*l.* per fm. The rise in the back of the 112 is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; the 112 end west 1 ton. SOUTH CARN BREA, 2⅞ to 3⅛; the lode in the 68 east is worth 30*l.* per fm. EAST ROSEWARNE shares have risen to 3⅛, 3⅜. CARN CAMBORNE shares have risen to 20s., 22s. 6d.; a call of 2s. 6d. was made at the meeting, and the offices removed to Salisbury. COOK'S KITCHEN, 30 to 31; the mine is opening up a great property, and shares are in demand for investment. EAST BASSET shares are enquired for, at improved quotations. EAST RUSSELL shares are steady at 3¾ to 4. WHEAL GRENVILLE, 7¼ to 7½: 206 tons of copper have been sampled, estimated to realise 6*l.* per ton, and to pay the cost of working the mine, independent of the returns of tin. EAST GRENVILLE, 49s. to 51s. NORTH DOWNS steady, at 4¼ to 4½. UNY shares are in better demand, at 8½ to 8¾. SETON shares are scarce, at 133½ to 135. WEST ROSE DOWN, 20 to 21, cum call of 12s. 6d.; this mine is thought well of in the locality, and is a fine speculation. NORTH TRESKERBY shares, after having been driven to 35, sellers, have rallied to 36, buyers. TINCROFT, 11 to 11¼. NORTH PHŒNIX, 9¼ to 10. GREAT FORTUNE, 29¼ to 30: the lode in the winze under the 68 is worth 70*l.* per fm., and the 78 end is in a fine course of ore. The meeting is called for the 30th, when a dividend will be declared. Shares in lead mines have been more dealt in—BRYN GWIOG, 24 to 25: the 45 tons of lead sold last week realised 13*l.* 9s. per ton. An improvement has taken place in the lode at the shaft, now worth 3 tons per fm. Other parts also wear an improving aspect. LUDCOTT shares have fluctuated greatly; on Saturday last they were 17, since then they have risen to 25, and finally close 23, buyers. Capt. Knapp will to-morrow issue a circular to the shareholders, putting them in possession of all the information respecting this property. The silver has been cut in the best part of the lode in the 84, and said to be worth 1000*l.* per fm. The market closes at the best prices of the week, and there appears to be no signs of a diminution of business. TREWORTHA MINE is a property deserving of attention. I shall next week refer more fully to it.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a large amount of business done in many of the progressive mines, including North Crofty, East Rosewarne, East Agar, Rosewarne Consols, Wheal Grenville, East Wheal Grylls, Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Unity, Wheal Grylls, &c. The most prominent mine in the market has been WHEAL LUDCOTT, the shares in which have fully recovered the late great fall that took place in them, owing, as stated in my last, to a senseless panic among some of the timid shareholders, who allowed themselves to be biassed by the opinions of parties who are reported to have inspected the mine, and gave very adverse opinions of its merits. If some of the inspectors who so readily condemned the mine had been candid enough to confess that they really did not understand the nature of the extraordinary deposit of silver that occurs at Wheal Ludcott, it would, in my opinion, have been a far more preferable course to adopt. Instead of which, allowing their prejudice to warp their judgment, they rather choose to say that the mine was selling too dear, and that silver deposits have not been known to be of a lasting character in Cornwall. I believe, however, that the next twelve months will see returns of silver and lead from Wheal Ludcott during the next twelve months that Cornwall has produced. of such extent as to place it among the best mines that Cornwall has produced. EAST WHEAL AGAR, in the Liskeard district, has been in great request; but the small number of shares into which this mine is divided precludes any large number of shares being dealt in. The price of the shares is now 6 to 6½, being only about 6000*l.* to 7000*l.* for its entirety; but they will certainly go much higher in a short time. BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER has considerably improved. This mine is now working at a profit, and the shares remarkably cheap at 30s. to 35s. ROSEWARNE CONSOLS have been largely dealt in. This mine is opening up most splendidly, and fast approaching a dividend state. These shares should be bought largely by those who have money to invest in good mining property. ILLOGAN CONSOLS will soon command great attention, and I would again advise my readers not to lose sight of this property while the shares can be bought

¼ to ⅝ premium. TINCROFTS keep firm at 11⅛ to 11¼, at which price there is scarcely a safer mine to buy into. WHEAL GRYLLS is doing well, and notwithstanding the various drawbacks that have been experienced, and the heavy costs attending the laying out of tin 'dressing-floors,' and machinery, this mine will be in the dividend list by September next, with every prospect of being a dividend property for many years to come, and still the mine is selling at a lower price than some that are still in a calling state. EAST GRYLLS shares are in good request, but holders are reluctant to sell, owing to the impression that the same success will attend this mine as its neighbour, of which there can be but little doubt. CARADON UNITED shares are very freely applied for. There is no attempt in this concern to run the shares up to a premium, with a view of inducing the public to apply more readily, but the mine has been placed before the public in a fair and straightforward manner, and every shilling subscribed (4000*l.*) will be legitimately applied to its future working. EAST ROSEWARNE has been recently inspected by an agent of great experience, and, having been favoured with a glance at his report, I am induced to believe that considerable improvements are at hand, and the shares will advance. NORTH CROFTUS have advanced from 4 to 4½, at which price they have been largely dealt in, with every prospect of their going higher. BRYN GWIOG seem to be emerging from the difficulties consequent on the late disastrous accident; and is now in a profitable state, and at no distant period a dividend will be declared. TREVERBANE MINE is opening up well, and is one of the cheapest mines in Wales. Under the Limited Liability system, it is being worked in a spirited manner, and will probably soon attract more attention than it does at the present time. NEW SOUTH CARADON shares have now been placed among a good class of shareholders. The local purchases should buy 50 or 100 of these shares at present prices, the calls on which will be very moderate indeed.

P.S. Owing to the discovery of silver in the 84 fm. level LUDCOTT shares advanced 2*l.* 5*s.* on Friday, but on speculative sales they receded to 23, 24.

FROM MR. JAMES CROFTS:—Scarcely was the ink dry which printed the report of the fall in WHEAL LUDCOTT shares to 12*l.* 10*s.* from 25*l.* 10*s.* or 26*l.* per share, when, lo! it has now to be recorded that the same identical shares has again risen nearly half the height from which it fell, there having been buyers at 25*l.* Probably this is one of the most marvellous instances of fluctuation within the whole range of the history of British mining, and certainly marks a new epoch as having commenced in that interesting branch of speculation. Made and unmade, and made again, within a short week to the extent on both occasions of about 60,000*l.*, there ought to have occurred some notable change in the prospects of the mine itself, which, however, is not borne out by the reports, either official or private, so far as the writer can learn, and, therefore, the greater credit is due to the talent which has so suddenly and effectually turned the scale again into the favourable equilibrium. Whether the shares are to be sustained at this high price was the next problem to be solved, the sequel being that from 24*l.* to 25*l.* they fell again suddenly to 18*l.*, 19*l.*, and large numbers sold for delivery the end of the month, from which point a rally has taken place to 21*l.* and 22*l.*

Mr. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER, limited to 2*l.* 10*s.*, in 6000 shares, is attracting considerable attention, and an active demand, with more buyers than sellers. This concern is under the management of one of the most experienced tin miners in Cornwall—Mr. Thos. Carthew—and is situated in the centre of the tin district of St. Just, abutting on the British Channel, long renowned for its extensive deposits and lodes of this almost unique mineral. From present appearances at the mine it would appear that at about the quotations an investment in these shares will prove a most successful operation. The mine is about to be inspected by influential shareholders, and the writer may have information to give next week beyond the value of an ordinary report.

BRYNTAIL MINE deserves a particular notice. At a meeting of shareholders called for July 22, some important information will be given relative to what is considered by the management as an important discovery in some new ground, called "Allt-y-Gelli Wood." On the 9th, in 2 fms. driving on the lode, it was 15 in. wide, in beautiful lead ore, and presenting all the appearances of a valuable lode, and an entirely new mine. On the 11th the same lode is reported "3 ft. wide, and of the most promising description, 100 per cent. preferable to any other point in the mine." The practical inferences from the preceding facts are that holders of shares should keep them, and the public purchase all they can meet with at a low price. CROWLWM MINE, also lead, and under the same management as Bryntail, in 2000 shares, with 3000*l.* expended, bids fair to become a mine. The report from hence, 14th July, states—"We have in the last day or two found extraordinary stones of ore; one piece is nearly 5 cwts., and another 1 cwt., as well as some 20 lumps of less bulk."

The attention called to LOWER PARK shares by the writer last week has had the effect of awakening a considerable enquiry and demand for them. It is unnecessary further to enlighten this concern, one of the cheapest shares in the market, and upon which very small calls will suffice, as is understood, in future.

SOUTH CARN BREA, one of the standard mines of the day, and situated in the midst of rich copper and tin lodes, has risen about 20*s.* a share upon the report of tin having been met with in the 68 fm. level east. The news is of a private character, but may be relied upon, while great stress is laid upon the event, as possibly involving the fortunes of the mine. The shares should be at once bought. It need only be added that the management is of the first order, and the office one of the most successful; this and other concerns in the same office being originated by Mr. Joseph Lyle, who enjoys a high reputation as a practical miner.

BURRA BURRA shares, from 5*l.*, have undergone a rather sudden depression, and can scarcely now be quoted more than 4*l.* As this change takes place simultaneously with the report from a gentleman well versed in the value of lodes, and experienced in the working of them, it is to be presumed that a portion of the fall in the shares is attributable to said report; its drift being calculated to produce that effect, but since the report appears to deal with facts, the only question open for discussion upon it will be whether the inferences from the facts are controvertible by the parties most interested in sustaining the market value of the mine? The most pertinent question will be, whether the mine is being properly worked, so as to present at all times a fair reserve of ore, and is it strictly a practical one, and the more important, since North Downs is at present paying dividends, the chief basis of the late value of the shares. *Audi alterem partem.*

GAS AND PETROLEUM AS ILLUMINATORS.

It is now proved beyond question that the petroleum oils can be raised to a higher standard of safety than any description of coal oil, whether the coal used be Torbanehill, Cannel, or any other description, and from the result of long experience it is found that, unless in exceptional cases, petroleum oil is quite as safe as ordinary sperm oil, whilst its illuminating power is infinitely greater. An ably-written paper by Messrs. Booth and Garrett, the eminent manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, has recently been communicated to the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," in which a comparison between the various illuminators is well shown. Compared with the gas supplied in Philadelphia, the cost of petroleum is about one-half. They remark that gas lights are fixed, or at best can be moved by a swing-joint or drop-light, within a very limited space, so that any work to be done must, however inconvenient, either be carried near to the jet, or they must employ a larger amount of gas, proportioned to the square of the distance—*i.e.*, at twice a given distance four times as much gas is required for an equal effect, &c. On the other hand, the lamp can be moved to any position most convenient for work, with this increased benefit—that the intensity of its light is inversely as the square of the distance. It is because of the fixedness of gas-light, and the movability of the lamp, that so much less of the oil is required to obtain an equal advantage of light, and the amount of oil burned in the common coal oil lamp, as employed in their experiments, in the same time as 1000 cubic feet, expresses more correctly their relative economy.

Referring to the danger attending the use of carelessly manufactured oils, they observe that the result of their experience tells them that, although far less explosive than any alcoholic solution of a hydro-carbon, they are by no means free from liability to explosion. The danger arises from the presence of benzole (benzine) and other volatile hydro-carbons, which have not been expelled in the process of refining, and we shall probably be subjected to this danger some time longer, in consequence of the want of skill, which knows not how to remove the volatile fluids, or by reason of manufacturing cupidity, which would prefer allowing them to remain in the oil, in order to increase the quantity sold. They consider, however, that there is good ground for asserting that the mineral oils can be made as free from danger as ordinary sperm oil. They predict that the astonishing cheapness of the natural mineral oils, and their richness in illuminating hydrocarbons, will probably oblige gas companies to consider the advisability of mixing mineral oil gas with coal gas. The illuminating power of any coal gas may be thus greatly increased without any increase of cost. In Canada, where coal fetches an enormous price, the profits which would result from the development of the petroleum oil trade would doubtless be very large, and upon these grounds an influential company has been projected—the CANADIAN NATIVE OIL COMPANY—with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. This company has secured some large tracts of land in the counties of Kenisikillen, Brooke, and Sombra (together about 4000 acres), and will forthwith proceed to develope its resources. One well has yielded 7000 gallons of oil per day for some time, and no doubt is entertained that enormous profits will be realised. The directors have prepared an admirable comparison of petroleum, sperm, and other oils, from which it appears that while petroleum gives seven times the light of sperm oil, the cost of an equal quantity of light is but one-tenth. As the oil can be obtained at the wells at 1½d. per gallon, and sold in Europe at 2*s.* per gallon, the character of the enterprise can be readily estimated.

MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Mr. W. Bennetts, of Tuckingmill has invented a new method of manufacturing gunpowder, the ingredients consisting of lime, nitre, sulphur, and charcoal; the lime is dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to bring the other elements into a paste. The lime after having been made into a solution is strained through a fine sieve; this solution is then added to the other ingredients, and the whole is put into a mill and ground until it becomes a paste; it is then taken out of the mill and passed between two rollers, over grooved and the other plain. The paste by passing between the rollers is formed into long strips of a triangular shape; it is then carried on an endless web or canvas web, when may be applied; by this means the strips are easily broken into grains. This mode of manufacture prevents a great deal of danger, as the powder is pulverised and brought into grain while in a wet state. The lime makes a firm grain, resists the damp, and gives it a degree of lightness which increases the bulk 25 per cent. over ordinary gunpowder—a great advantage for blasting purposes. Plaster of Paris, blue lias, Roman or Portland cement, or other strong cementing substance, may be used as a substitute for lime. And the patentee finds that for blasting purposes the following proportions answer well—that is to say, nitre, 65 lbs.; charcoal, 18 lbs.; sulphur, 10 lbs.; and lime, 7 lbs.; but the proportions may be varied according to the strength required.

An alloy composed of 600 parts of copper, 312 of zinc, and 18 of iron, by weight, is said to be very tenacious and capable of being forged.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—The temporary panic accruing from the Crown's claims is fast subsiding, and new projects are daily being issued at Glasgow and various other centres of capital. We doubt if all the sanguine promises of the promoters will be realised; indeed, it would be unfair and unminer-like to suppose so. We, however, verily believe a large majority of the schemes brought forward hitherto will turn out favourably. A notice of one of the oldest of the copper mines of the modern series appears in our columns, from which it will be seen that the fear of the mines not holding in depth was groundless. These mines have sold from the adit level a prodigious quantity of copper ore; indeed, to such an amount of tons and value as has seldom, if ever, been equalled in any Cornish mine. Now it is proved beyond doubt the lode holds in depth, and is an excellent and invaluable precedent for other mines situated in similar strata and conditions.

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS.—On Wednesday afternoon fine ore was cut in the 10 fm. level, driving east; this end is approaching the great bunch of rich copper ore met with in the adit level, which extended full 12 fms. long, and has been stoped to surface. From appearances, the ground in the 10 is much more settled, the lode having fine smooth, well-defined walls, nearly perpendicular. The discovery, although anticipated daily for some time, has taken some incredulous parties by surprise. In driving the cross-cut frequent spots of grey ore had been met with in the country, as also in the lode, increasing in value up to the present time. It would be premature to say anything more than this information contains; it, however, confirms previous theories, and strengthens the opinion that the great discoveries made on the backs of the lodes found in the adit level do not belie their origin, or stultify the confidence of those who put faith in Nature's dictations and lessons, be they situated in favourite or contemned localities. It will be well now should the committee direct the sinking of engine-shaft 10 fms. deeper with all possible speed, and if the mine holds on in the 10 east as already cut to sink a winze on the bunch to the 10. As several other important bunches, or rather courses of ore, have been cut in the adit level, all dipping east, this discovery promises well for the success of this mine, as also of its neighbour, West Kame, which is on the same lodes, and is supposed to be guided by the same kind of influences in the way of cross-courses. The Lochwinnoch Consols have shipped (estimated) 16 tons of ore this week, to be succeeded by further consignments, the vessel taking this lot not being able to offer accommodation for a greater quantity.

WHEAL STRAWBERRY and WHEAL DUMPLING are about being reworked. These mines adjoin the Old Crenver, Wheal Abraham, Wheal Sarah, and Binner Downs, and are said to be very promising. Capt. Henry Cowling, of Camborne, has prepared an elaborate report on their present position and prospects.

We are informed they have driven through a very fine lode in the GURTAVALLIG MINE in the shallow adit, and there is every appearance, if fairly worked, that it must prove a productive mine, as the deep adit will shortly arrive under the same ground.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—This mine improves considerably. The 20, east of Geisler's shaft, was worth a fortnight ago only 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm., last week it was 12*l.*, and this week it is worth 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., and is still improving, while the other ends are also productive. There are only 1024 shares, and they must soon rise considerably.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The shaft on Providence lode is being sunk with all speed to get down to the proper depth. Indications are very good, and the mine is one of great promise.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The engine lode, at Ellen's shaft, has this week been disordered by a "splice;" but such "splices" have always been followed by an improvement in previous values. So that though the lode at present is not so good as it has been, it is now again improving, and will, doubtless, be shortly as good as ever. The operations on the other lodes are of great promise.

WORVAS DOWNS (Lelant).—This mine is going on well. If the recent improvement continues good profits will soon be given. This mine is in one of the best tin localities in Cornwall, and can scarcely fail to succeed.

BROOKWOOD.—It must be gratifying to the proprietors to see their property producing such a large quantity of ore per month, when they consider the little time the mine has been working. As soon as the crusher is completed, and which is being proceeded with as fast as possible, the mine will sample 100 tons per month, the ore produced being of first-class quality, some parcels selling as high as 20*l.* per ton. There can scarcely be a doubt but that the mine will then pay dividends. A copper mine of more than ordinary promise is about to be started in this neighbourhood, of which I will send you particulars shortly.

BASSET AND GRYLLS.—A great improvement has taken place at Wilkins's, in the 23 fm. level; there is a large strong lode, with rich stones of tin.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—The lode in Roderick's shaft is worth 8*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the 20, east of Louisa's shaft, 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, is now worth 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., and is still improving, and the 30 east is worth 9*l.* per fathom.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—In cutting the plat at the 178 fathom level they have fine rocks of tin, but the south wall of the lode is not yet seen, so that they do not know the real value of the lode. In the 178 east they are carrying the north part, and it is worth 6*l.* per fathom.

BURRA BURRA (Kenwyn).—The prospects of this mine improve as the works advance. The general opinion entertained by respectable mine agents is that within a short period hence it will become a dividend-paying mine; and this opinion is held by the manager, Capt. John Davy (of Wheal Buller), who is acknowledged to be a first-rate miner, and who is the largest shareholder in this mine, thus practically demonstrating his confidence in the concern. The mine is situate east of, and adjoining, North Wheal Busy, and is the most easterly of the group of mines surrounding Great Wheal Busy. The anticipated success of Burra Burra is likely to lead to a great extension of that mining district in that direction, where no mines at present exist, and where very little attempts after minerals have been made. The discovery of mineral wealth in one mine usually leads to an earnest search after minerals in the same locality; and we believe that it is from the want of such searching the eastern ground (in Tregavethan, &c.) has been undisturbed by mining operations. A few years will, probably, put a different face on the heath land there, when the lords will, no doubt, have a valuable return for the outlay in their purchases; and the miners, we trust, will be amply remunerated for their speculations. Mr Symons's map of the Wheal Busy district must then be reprinted, with considerable additions.

At the BOSCEAN MINES the returns of black tin for the past month amounted to upwards of 14¼ tons. The new lode intersected in the 89, at the Goulding's part of the mines, is opening tribute ground; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, and having at present a most kindly appearance. The 50 and 66 fm. levels west, on the Pool lode, have improved during the past month. The 40 and 50 fm. levels south from Brown's shaft, on the Great Guide, are now within a short distance of the great south lode at Lower Boscean; it is expected this will be intersected during the next six weeks, and is a point which has been for some time looked forward to with great interest, as should a good tin lode be met with here it will add much to the value of Boscean: 20 levels and cross-cuts are now being extended, exploring new ground, and 29 pitches are being worked on tribute.

SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—There can be little doubt that this mine, which adjoins Wheal Fortune, and worked on the same lode, is a speculation of a very promising character. Shares have been in demand during the week, and will, probably, become scarce, as the mine is limited to 2048. If the mine continues to open out as it does at present, Wheal Sithney and Carnmeal will rival all others in the district.

EAST POLMEAR.—Captain Hodge, of Wheal Mary Ann, reports—"I observed the copper ore now preparing for sampling. The quality of the ore is good, and I am now confirmed in my opinion, expressed some time ago—that to profitably develope the numerous lodes in your sett means should be adopted to sink below the adit, when I have no doubt, judging from the appearance of the lodes at the adit, but that you will have satisfactory results."

At the BOSCASWELL MINES the drainage during the past month has progressed most favourably, the water being now in fork nearly to the 170 fm. level, which level is within 10 fms. of the bottom of these mines. At the engine-shaft the double skip-road is now being fixed from the 150 to the 160 fm. level. The 160 fm. level is found to be clear nearly the whole distance through the mines; from the appearances here considerable returns are anticipated. The 150 fm. level has contained a lode at the slide shaft worth nearly 40*l.* per fathom during the past month. This level west has also yielded good returns of tinstuff. In the eastern part of the mines, at Whitwell's slide shaft, the ventilation is now nearly complete, and an increased number of men employed. The 100 fm. levels east and west are now being fast extended and cleared. The various other levels are also being pushed on with dispatch.

BESSEMER'S PROCESS IN AMERICA.—At the Franklin Institute, Mr. J. W. Nystrom exhibited some specimens of iron and steel, manufactured at his establishment, Gloucester, N.J., by the process known as Bessemer's, and made the following observations:—"The cast-iron is smelted in an ordinary cupola, from which it is run into a barrel-shaped furnace, where air is blown into the molten iron for about 10 to 15 minutes, the time required for decarbonising it to steel or wrought-iron; after which it is run direct from the steel furnace into moulds of any desired shape. Ingots thus cast can be taken direct to a rolling mill or steam-hammer, and worked in the one original heat. The steel furnace now in operation is for acting on 3000 lbs. cast-iron at a time, which gives about 2500 lbs. of wrought-iron or steel. The specimens exhibited are, one steel plate of about 3-16ths in. thick, and one 5-8ths in. round iron bar, both of which are rolled out direct from ingots cast in sand moulds; also, one steel ingot and a piece of oxide of iron. The cast-iron thus far operated upon has been mostly the Allentown anthracite iron, No. 2, and two operations with charcoal iron. I am inclined to believe that, with some experience, good iron and steel may by this process be made from any kind of cast-iron. Armour plates can by this process be cast into any size and shape; also, cast-steel and wrought-iron guns, and a variety of articles made by the complicated and laborious process of puddling, rolling, welding, and forging, can by this process be made into shape of the purest iron or steel in one heat. The great heat generated in the steel furnace enables the decarbonised iron to remain for some time in a perfectly fluid state, allowing the lighter impurities to rise to the surface in form of slag, and the pure metal to run into moulds. In puddling furnaces the decarbonised iron cannot attain so high a heat as to be kept in a fluid state, but of the consistence of dough, intermixed with and rolling in a fluid slag, which is partly squeezed out under a hammer or squeezer, after which the iron bloom is rolled out to a bar. This bar is cut in pieces, piled up into a packet, heated and rolled, which operation is repeated several times before good iron is obtained, and every time the iron passes through the rollers slag is squeezed out of it; while by the process known as Bessemer's, the ingots rolled out to finished iron in the first original heat, slag is hardly perceptible. A great many parts of machinery which in Europe are made of wrought-iron or steel are in this country made of cast-iron; now, by this process, such parts can be cast direct of steel or iron, which will materially reduce the weight, and increase the durability of the machinery. I consider the process to be of the greatest importance for railroad iron, such as wheels, tyres, frog-plates, rails, &c. I am inclined to believe that by this process cast-steel rails can be made at the same price as that of the present puddled rails. Such cast-steel rails would not only stand, perhaps, four times as long as iron rails, but it would increase safety and comfort on the road in the same proportion."

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—M. Traulue, of Nismes, has recently proposed as a substitute for silver for various uses a white alloy, which has the property of resisting vegetable acids. It is formed of 375 parts of Banca tin, 55 nickel, 50 regulus of antimony, 20 bismuth. One-third of the tin is put in a crucible of the proper dimensions with the nickel, antimony, and bismuth; upon this first layer is put another third of the tin, and then a thickness of 1½ in. of wood charcoal; the crucible is then to be covered and brought to a white heat; by means of an iron rod, also heated to redness, it must be ascertained that the nickel is fused, and the antimony reduced; the remainder of the tin is then introduced through the charcoal, and the mass stirred until the metals are thoroughly combined; it may then be cast in ingots or otherwise.—*Cosmos.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Edo: The lode in the 42 fm. level, north of shaft, has improved, and is now producing saving work, with every appearance of a further improvement. All other places of operation are in favourable progress.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 15: The lode in the 103 west has improved in the past week, being now worth 3½ tons of ore per fm. No alteration of importance has taken place in any other part of the mine.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, July 15: The lode in the 40, driving west of winze, continues of the same appearance as formerly, likewise the part taking down north after the end. The 27, driving west of winze, is extended 4 fms.; the lode, or rather the part of the lode driving upon, will in the present end yield from 25 to 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and looking likely to improve. The cross-cut driving north from the deep adit continues to pass through some nice branches of ore. We are getting on well with the dressing for another sampling.

BILLINS—T. Evans, July 16: We have completed 15 fathoms at the engine-shaft, and continue to use every exertion towards completing it to the bottom. We are drawing the stuff with horses, and, from present appearances, we shall go down just as fast as hitherto.

BRYNAMBOR.—E. Williams, July 15: The 20, west of cross-cut, is a very promising lode, yielding some pure stones of lead and copper ore. I expect that we shall get through this piece of ground by the end of this week, and shall then be able to stope west of the winze. The stopes east of the winze, in the back of the 20, are still looking well, and will yield 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The stuff is very full in this bargain, and, consequently, I have been obliged to take in some fresh hands, that I may clear the same and resume the driving of the 20 east. We are pushing on as fast as we can with dividing the engine-shaft, &c., also with cutting wheel-pit; and I believe that we shall finish the same this week, and I hope that I shall be able to set the masons to work early next week. Everything is going on satisfactorily above and below ground, and we are pushing on with the dressing of a parcel of ore. Men employed: Two driving; two timbering the engine-shaft; six stoping; five cutting wheel-pit; two sawing timber; one smith, two men, two boys, and two girls on the floors.

BRYN GWIOG.—T. Evans, July 16: The engine-shaft is nearly 9 fms. below the 75; the lode is smaller than usual, being about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and lead, and is worth 3 tons of lead ore per fm.; the ground is hard for sinking. The 75 east, driving by six men, is poor; we are not far from a run of lead ore here. The 75 west has improved, and looks as if there is a bunch of lead coming in, and that it will be of value in a few days. The stope in the back of this level is worth 2½ tons per fm. In driving on the pipe in bottom of the 66 east, where there are four men, it is worth 2 tons per fathom. The stope in the roof of this level may be valued at 15 cwts. to 1 ton per fathom. In the rise immediately west, in back of the 66, we are just getting into the run of ore, which looks very well at present, more of which we shall see in a few days. In the back of this level, further west, on the same run, No. 1 stope is worth 1¼ ton; No. 2, 1 ton; No. 3, 1 ton; No. 4, from 2 to 3 tons; No. 5, 1 ton; and No. 6, 1 ton of lead ore per fm. Our 45 tons sold last week fetched 13*l.* 9*s.* per ton, which we consider to be a fair price; and I have very little doubt of the 20 tons of blende selling well, as it is a parcel of good quality, and superior to the last. Everything at the mine is progressing fairly.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach: We have driven 3½ fms. only on the lode in Allt-y-gelli Wood; it is full 4 ft. wide, and is producing small stones of solid ore in the fissures: it is a beautiful looking lode; from what I have seen in other places in the mine I fully expect it will turn out well. I notice what you say about the shareholders' meeting; it shall be attended to.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—S. Bice, July 16: In the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, flookan, mundic, and spots of copper ore; we have not seen it looking so kindly for some past as it is now. The ground in the cross-cut south, at the 80, is a little harder than what we have usually had there; the cross-cut is in one of those compact floors or layers of ground that will frequently occur in the granite. In the 60 west the lode is large, mostly made up of spar, chlorite, prian, mundic, and spots of copper ore—a promising lode. Owing to the want of good air in this level (the 60) we shall be under the necessity of fixing an air-machine similar to the one at the 80, which we find supplies a good stream of air.

BURRA BURRA (Kenwyn).—J. Davey, July 12: In the 30 fm. level, driving east from the engine-shaft, the lode in the end is 5 ft. 6 in. wide, producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm., and no north wall; all the water coming from the bottom of the end, and there is every appearance of a course of ore being before it. A winze sinking in the bottom of the 18, 8 fms. before the 30 end, is down 4 fms., the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. We have set another winze to sink about 13 fms. further east, in the bottom of the 18 fm. level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, in beautiful killas, and producing fine stones of ore.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, July 17: The stopes in back of the 48 are yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per fm.; the ore here has improved in quality, becoming more solid. The pitch in back of the 48 east is working by four men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*, and is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per fm. The western pitch in back of adit is driving by four men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* per fm. The eastern pitch in back of adit is driving by four men, at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*; the lode in back of the pitch is not yielding so much ore as it did, still it is of a very kindly character, and looks promising for improvement again. The lode continues in branches, with the ground between them orey; this is a very kindly piece of ground, and likely to become productive upwards, there being still more than 40 fms. of backs over the pitch.—Danescombs Lode: We are still driving by the side of the lode, and shall continue to do so until next week, when it will be cut through; the lode and the killas by the side of it is becoming wet.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, July 16: There is no alteration to notice since last reported.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, July 15: We are making fair progress in the 68 cross-cut north, and expect to intersect the lode in 2 or 3 fms. further driving. There is no alteration in any part of the mine worthy of notice since last reported.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, July 15: In the 54 north the lode is about 5 ft. wide, composed of killas, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter fully 1 ton per fm. In the 42 north we have passed through a slide, which has disordered the lode, and according to present appearances has shifted the lode to the west, but according to the appearance of the rock, which is beautifully laminated with spots of lead in the cleavage, I am of opinion that we shall very shortly find the lode in its regular bearing, and productive. In driving on the cross-course at the 42, towards the caunter, we have met with some branches of lead in the footwall, diverging from the cross-course southwards. At present we are stripping down the footwall in order to ascertain what direction these branches are taking; the stuff taken therefrom is saving work for dressing. The stopes in back of the 42 are just as last reported. We are making good progress in sinking the winze in bottom of the 22 south, and should the ground continue as at present, I hope to see it communicated with the 32 by the end of the present month. Our pitwork and machinery are in excellent order, and working well, having an abundant supply of water to answer every requirement.

CEFN CILCEN.—C. Hestor, July 16: The captain is ill, and has not attended the mine for the last week. I inspect the mine mine weekly, and have inspected it this day, and never saw it looking better. The 82 has much improved since my last inspection, [worth full 3 tons of lead to the fathom. The east end of the 96 is worth ½ ton to the fathom, and the lode improves as it goes down under foot. The slide has not yet been carried down from the 82 to the 96, consequently little can be done until that is completed, which will be next week. The rest of the mine is as before reported.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, July 15: The lode in the 32, east of cross-cut, is much improved since my last report, being from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter from 8 to 10 cwts. per fm. No alteration in the character of the lode in the winze sinking east of boundary shaft.

CORNUBIA TIN.—W. W. Gray, July 15: Since the last general report a large amount of progressive work has been got through. The several levels at the 60 fathom level have been laid open, and they present throughout such indications as fully justify extension when we are in a position to do so with greater economy than just now, and when the time arrives for meeting the increased stamping power now preparing for, these points will be manned out. At this moment the shaftmen are driving east on the south lode, and although when taken up appearances were somewhat dull, I am glad to say we have now a material improvement, both in size and quality, which leads to the hope of good stoping ground through to the next level, as the end goes forward. Another pare of men were put to drive west on the north lode, but are obliged to suspend again until a cross-cut can be got through from the middle lode, as a means of improving the ventilation, now very defective indeed. On the middle lode we have a pare of men securing crushed backs, and making other preparations for taking away by-and-bye what now appears to be an extensive length and height of whole ground. At the 50, the ends eastward are in killas, but the two being much mixed with a matrix requiring burning, you will at once see the cause of suspension, and they must remain so till the burning-house comes forward. Going west, however, we have the altered circumstances of granite, hence the necessity of pushing these points, as well in respect to the easily converted character of the tin for market as the importance of getting back under Trestall's shaft, to accomplish which we have about 14 fms. to drive, in a lode that will give a present favourable yield, and leave the same length of back to remove. This will certainly afford the best means of working, by cutting the ground in two; but to do so the shaft must be brought down, and a cross-cut put out to the north lodes, altogether west of the extensions made by the late company; and then with winding power brought to bear on this shaft also, the facilities for getting tinstuff will be largely increased by the ability to drive both east and west of the cross-cut. At the 40 we have cleared and secured the back to Trestrall's by the level drivers on the south lode, and have also now taken the shaft from the 20 to meet. So far, therefore, we are complete, and this operation has also laid open much lode for removal when required. At this level, too, I think we should shortly put out a cross-cut to the north lode, for similar advantages to those already spoken of. Whilst in the neighbourhood of this plat, let me remark that we find the south lode going on large, and apparently productive, towards the Western Mine, and that our intention is to resume this in particular as soon as ever circumstances will permit. We also find a cross-cut going south, and whilst securing this have cut into what we believe to be Knight's north lode, but whether or not, it is very productive, though small just now, and we shall continue to open on it in the hope of increased size. At the 30, west of Trestrall's, preparation is making for opening the level in order to get under Knight's 20 fm. cross-cut as soon as possible; this is also a very important matter, as no doubt affording an early and largely increased yield of tinstuff by extensions under the present drivings. Knight's lodes at the 20 continue quite equal in size and quality to anything I have yet said about them, and as we have now some 78 fms. opened in length, and only 16 fms. in length stoped out of the entire distance, I think you will see, as I do, that we are incurring present outlay to secure future advantages. Now I am at Knight's, it may be as well to inform you that we have four men still driving west on the new south lode, six men driving east and west on the new north lode, four men stoping on this lode (all we have thus employed, remember, throughout the mine), four men driving west on the old south lode, which is looking very well indeed, and four men cross-cutting still further north. The cross-cut from the engine-shaft has been suspended for some time, in consequence of increased influx of water and small size of pitwork, but the alterations we have now made enable us to resume driving, and I hope shortly to inform you of the cutting of other productive lodes still south of us. In surface matters neither have we been slow, as since the report of the inspector's arrangements have been made for instantly setting up steam stamping power and water winding machinery, the 13-in. plunger column has been raised to such additional height as was necessary, and 120 fms. of launders (standing 35 feet above the line of the surface) to carry the water to the present wheels, in order to secure as much stamping power as possible in the interim. We are receiving tenders for the masonry, carriage of stone, &c., so as to commence the work of building next week. I have, perhaps, rendered this report somewhat tedious to readers, but detailed information generally imparts confidence to shareholders, and it is to these I offer it in justification of the outlay we are in in carrying on operations of a partially unprofitable character, inasmuch as the men now employed are entirely devoted to extending, sinking, cross-cutting, &c., by which we secure to ourselves such future advantages as could not otherwise be expected to accrue. We hope to have the stamps in full course during October, and then the addition of a goodly number of hands for stoping purposes will enable us to make such returns as will undoubtedly give convincing proof of lasting production.

CRANE.—H. Skewis, July 10: The lode in the 60 west is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, jack, and occasional stones of copper ore, with a very promising appearance. In the 50 cross-cut north there are three or four branches of mundic, varying in size from 1 to 2 in. wide, and the ground altogether more mineralised than we have seen it before. The lode in the 30 west is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic, interspersed with copper ore. The lode in the 20 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and from the appearance of the lode I expect an improvement soon. The lode in the 10 west is for the present small and poor. Nothing new in the shaft, sinking below the 60, since the last report.

CROOKHAVEN.—W. Tonkin, July 12: In a day or two the dividing of the engine-shaft will be all complete to the 60. The penthouse which was at the 40 has been dropped down to the 60; we shall hang the tackle on Tuesday next in the 60 fm. level plat, so as to commence sinking again, which in a few fathoms will intersect the course of copper cut lately in the 60 fm. level plat.

CROWLWM.—J. Roach: I was at this mine yesterday about three hours; in that time myself and the men dug up about 7 cwts. of splendid lead ore; one piece is upwards of 5 cwts.—a most magnificient specimen, certainly. The pieces of ore are detached, but they are from the back of a lode. They have not tumbled many yards. The large piece raised yesterday is almost square, and the others are of all shapes and quite rough, and covered with chloride of lime; there is something here—you may take up your mind to it.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, July 17: Walker's shaft is sunk about 2 fms. below the 75, in the killas, and we have now commenced taking down the lode, which is looking very promising; but as we have not yet reached the north wall of the lode we cannot report its size and value. In the 70 east the tin part of the lode is 5 feet wide, and will produce 3¼ cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks; the ground in this end at present is not easy for driving; the same level is driven west of the shaft in the killas, under the lode, about 8 fms., and the ground still favourable for driving.

CWMBRANE.—July 17: In the 20 east, on Thomas's, the lode is 4 feet wide, and producing good stones of lead. We have communicated the rise in back of this level, on Tom's lode, to the winze sinking under the 10, and put the men to stope the ends of winze here; the lode will produce ½ ton of lead per fathom. In the rise in back of this level, on Dunkin's, the lode at present is split up into branches, and will produce about 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The 10 north, on old lode, will produce about 7 cwts. per fathom. The stopes in back of this level, on old lode, will produce ½ ton per fathom. The stopes in back of the 20 north will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of the 30, on old lode, north of engine-shaft, will produce about 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the stopes in back of same level, north of the ladder-road, the winze will produce about 5 cwts. of lead per fathom.

CWM ERFIN.—July 15: The lode in the 32, going east of the boundary, is 18 inches wide, unproductive. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 35 fms. east of the boundary, is 2 yards wide, worth from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 20 fms. east of the boundary, is 4 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 10 fms. east of the boundary, has improved, and is now worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 20, going east of the boundary, is 5 ft. wide, worth from ¾ to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We have a cross-course a few fathoms in advance of the present end. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, about 15 fms. east of the boundary, is 2 yards wide, worth from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 100 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 6 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 10, going east of the cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 70 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, worth nearly 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 60 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, worth on an average ½ ton of lead per fm. All other stopes are without any alteration to notice. We have commenced opening the old adit level, cutting plat, &c., and the men are making good progress with the same. All the machinery is in good working order, and we are in a fair way of getting on towards another sampling.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, July 16: We have intersected east, in the 88, on great north lode, a branch consisting of spar and mundic, for about 1 ft. wide; I think the branch underlies some feet in a fathom, with a bearing several degree to the east of south, and to the west of north. I shall be able to determine on its course as we progress with the driving. We have met with in the winze below the 78 a horse of ground that comprises spar and killas, and which passes through the lode. The leader underneath this begins again to assume its former appearance as to size, composition, and regularity. The engine, with all its appliances attached at surface, as well as the pitwork in the shaft, work well. Preparations for dividing and casing the shaft from the 88 to the 100 are now being made.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, July 17: The branches in the 102, east of Matthew's shaft, are producing some good work for tin. In the Tye level east the branches are producing tin to the value of 6l. per fm. The branches in the 80, west of Betteley's shaft, are improving, and will now produce good work. The branches in the 60, west of Brenton's shaft, are worth 12l. per fm. In the 50, west of Brenton's shaft, the branches will produce tin to the value of 13l. per fathom. The branches in the 40, west of Brenton's shaft, are worth 10l. per fm. We are putting up a rise from the old workings in the 30, to communicate with the adit. The branches in the new rise are worth 8l. per fathom. We are progressing favourably with the drawing and dressing of tinstuff.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—C. Williams, July 16: The lode in the adit level, driving east, is from 5 to 6 feet wide, 3 ft. of which is a good mixture of silver-lead ore, and the lode at this point is very promising, and likely to become more productive. The engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the adit level, the lode in which is 8 feet wide, composed of slate, spar, carbonate of lime, and silver-lead ore, yielding of the latter about 16 cwts. per fm.; in depth we shall have a fine course of silver-lead ore at this point. The masons are proceeding with the work in a rapid manner, and all other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST BUDNICK AND MOUNT.—W. H. Reynolds, July 15: In the 17 south the ground is softer, letting out more water, and we think the Budnick lead lode is near. The 17, on engine lode, is looking very promising.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, July 16: In the 50, east of the cross-course, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below the 40, 16 fms. from the end, the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze below the 30, west of the western shaft, the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40, west of the western shaft, the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50, east of the cross-course, the middle lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 15: The cross-cut at the 70, towards the copper lode, progresses favourably. In the 40, driving south on the lead lode, we find it 6 ft. wide, producing prian, soft spar, and lead ore. In the 40 north we are driving on the western part of the lode, carrying about 3 ft. of it, which is composed of spar, prian, and some very good stones of yellow copper ore; water is still issuing freely from the end, and this, coupled with the copper ore seen, is a good indication of being near the south copper lode.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, July 17: The lode in the 46, east of the incline, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm., with every appearance of further improvement shortly. The 46, east of No. 3 winze, is producing stones of ore. The end of the 36 is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. No. 4 winze, in the bottom of this level, is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 36 is producing 4 tons of ore per fm.; but the lode is light and vughy, consequently the progress is slow. In Gard's shaft the ground is good for sinking.

EAST MARGARET.—R. James, W. Williams, July 16: The engine-shaft is 10 feet below the 77; this is about 10 feet south of the engine lode, but will strike it before it reaches the 87. The engine lode at the 77, east of engine-shaft, is 9 ft. wide; we are carrying 3 ft. of the south part, which is worth 9l. per fm.; in the same level west it is also 9 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fathom; it is 3½ ft. wide, the other part standing whole. Berriman's lode, in the 77 west, is 20 in. wide, and worth 12l. per fm. Berriman's lode, in the 67 west, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fm.; the same level east is poor. We expect to cut the lode in the cross-cut in about a month's time, where, judging from the level above, we expect a good one. In the 57 west the lode is disordered. In the 57, east of cross-cut, the lode is producing low-price tinstuff. All other parts, and also the tribute, are without change.

EAST POLMEAR.—J. Tredinnick: We have, after some delay, prepared about 30 tons of copper ore for sale. The want of machinery to dress the ore has been a great drawback to us. Seeing the facilities we have presented for developing the numerous lodes cheaply, and the fact of our being situated between two mines of known repute—South Crinnis and Wheal Polmear—with their lodes traversing our sett, the importance of immediately sinking below adit cannot be too strongly advised, when from the character of lodes where seen we may fairly anticipate profitable results. We have now intersected twelve copper lodes, all more or less mineralised. Our delay in dressing the parcel for sale, I hope, will be compensated by the healthy appearance of the standard.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, July 12: In Hallett's shaft the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 18l. per fm. In the 55 east the lode is 18 in. wide, of a most promising character, and worth about 18l. per fm. The stope over this level is worth 14l. per fm. There is no important change in the 55 west since last reported; there is a little more water than usual issuing from the end, which is a good indication. The 43 fm. level east stope is worth 10l. per fm. The 43 west stope is worth about 20l. per fm. There is no change to notice in the mine.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Hosking, July 17: The lode in Smith's engine-shaft, sinking below the 58 fm. level, is about 16 inches wide, composed of white quartz, spotted with yellow copper ore. In the 34 fathom level, driving east on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 16 inches wide, composed of a softer peach and quartz than when I last wrote—containing a little tin. In the 22 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, on Smith's lode, the lode in the end is split by a granite horse; the south part is 16 inches wide, composed of prian, with occasional bits of black ore. The north part is 20 inches wide, composed of spar and gossan. In the western shaft, now sunk about 11 fms. from surface, we have not met with any of the lode, but patches in the north side; these, containing good work for tin, induce us to believe, as soon as we get out of the old men's workings and find the lode, we shall meet with something encouraging.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, R. Knuckey, July 16: Since our commencing operations in this mine, in the early part of 1860, we have cleared and repaired the adit 350 fms. We have also cleared and repaired seven shafts, erected a 30-in. engine, with balance-bobs, flat-rods, &c.; bought 90 fms. of pitwork; sunk the engine-shaft 30 fms., and the flat-rod shaft 53 fms.; and have driven about 100 fms. of level, besides doing a variety of other work, at a total expense of 5000l. The following is our report:—The flat-rod shaft is now nearly 13 fms. below the 40; here, contrary to all expectation, we have had hard ground, which has been difficult and spare for sinking, but it is now much better, and good progress can be made. The lode aimed at here continues to yield well in the adjoining mine to the south, and looks exceedingly promising where it is opened on to the west. The 40 cross-cut is now driven 30 fms. north from the flat-rod shaft, and, according to the run of the copper eastward, is where the lode ought to be met with if it underlies 1¼ ft. in a fathom; but if the underlie be only 1 ft. in a fathom, 3 fms. more will have to be driven, and if the underlie be still less it will be yet further to reach the lode; but it is generally found that where lodes are most productive they have less underlie than usual. If, therefore, we have further to drive than was expected it augurs the more favourably for the yield of the lode when reached, and certainly where seen it promises well. The large branch on which we are opening in the elvan-course has much of the strong appearance and character of a lode, and is in some places 1½ ft. wide, yields large lumps of blende, mixed with mundic, iron, and stones of good ore, with quartz of a most promising description. Three other large branches (each containing ore) will, according to their direction in the 40, fall in with this before the present depth of the shaft is reached, and will, in all probability, make a deposit of ore; these might be reached in 5 or 6 fathoms driving from the bottom of the shaft. These branches will also come together in driving east at the 40, and will probably be valuable. To the shaft and cross-cut our energies are specially directed, and the mine seems just on the eve of an important change and improvement. It will be seen by this report that our prospects and chances of success are very good, and that it is highly probable something valuable will shortly be met with. This is a conclusion to which we are irresistably led, not only from appearances here, but from the vast amount of produce yielded by the neighbouring mines. The water is now very easy, and the machinery works well.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, July 15: The engine-shaft will be down the required depth in order to drive this week, when I hope soon to see an improvement in the lode east and west of shaft.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 16: The engine-shaft is sunk as deep as the 55, and the shaftmen have commenced to divide and case the shaft, and we hope to open east and west next week. The lode at the 45 east is 2 ft. wide, producing ore and tin, a kindly lode. The men are making good progress with the cross-cut south at the 45. The lode in the 45 west is full 2½ ft. wide, producing good ore and tin, worth from 10l. to 15l. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 35 east is worth 5l. per fm. All the other places are looking much the same as for some time past. We sampled yesterday 18 tons of ore, and we propose to sell our tin on Aug. 2.

G. R. Odgers, July 13: We have to-day sampled 18 tons of copper ore, and we hope to sell our tin by the time calculated upon.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, July 17: The lode being driven on, east of the engine-shaft, is of large size, the appearance of which fully warrants the belief that a course of ore will be found at no great depth.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 16: John's shaftmen will complete the plunger-lift, rods, &c., to-day, and will commence to-morrow to fix skip-road from the 70 to the 82. We have nothing new in either of the tutwork bargains to report.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, July 16: The different bargains throughout this mine are without any alteration worthy of notice since my last report.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, July 12: The lode in the 36 west has not been taken down during the past week; the drivage is intended to be continued on between the north and south parts for some short distance, in order to drain the lode, which is producing a large stream of water. The lode in the stopes in back and side of the same level is looking exceedingly kindly, and worth from 15l. to 20l. per fm. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily. I find the produce of last sampling, computed 43 tons, is 5 per cent. of fine copper.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, July 12: In the past week we have reached the back of another level, which is 7 fms. below the 40; we hope to get this level dry by the end of next week, when we expect to be able to give some particulars of the same. At the 42, east of the cross-course shaft, we have two pares of men opening the said level, in order that we may commence driving the same, and sinking a winze below it, where the lode is quite 4 ft. wide, of a most promising description, and every appearance of a bunch of ore being met with in a few fathoms sinking. The lode in the winze sinking below the 32, west of the eastern engine-shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in Highburrow shaft is 4 ft. wide, with stones of ore, of a promising appearance. The water is again drained at the trial shaft on North Treskerby lode; we intend to resume this sinking on Monday next; the lode in this shaft is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for copper ore. Nothing else new in any other part of the mine since our last report.

GREAT MOELWYN.—G. F. Goble, M.E., July 15: Last week the company's surveyor from London was down here measuring off the adjacent lands required for tramways, &c. In the course of a week or so tenders will probably be issued for their completion. All the adits are opening up ready to form continuous flights of chambers to extract roofing slate blocks from, by the time the inclines are trafficable, &c.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, July 12: Yesterday being our pay and setting-day, I beg to hand you particulars of same. The engine-shaft to clear below the 40, by eight men, 10 fms. or the month, at 5l. per fm. Morcom's shaft to clear below the 20, as deep as the 30, by three men, at 25s. per fm. The 20 to clear east of Bawden's shaft, by three men, at 5s. per fm. A cross-cut to drive north of Morcom's shaft, on the cross-course at the deep adit level, to intersect the tin lode, by two men and two boys, 2 fms., at 80s. per fm. Sleggan's engine-shaft to clear below the 20, by three men, for the month, at 20s. per fm. The 20 to clear east of Pendarve's shaft, on the Tenpenny lode, by two men and one boy, at 5s. per fm. Pendarve's shaft to clear below the 30, by two men, at 15s. per fm. Rule's shaft to clear below the 10, by six men, at 15s. per fm. We set 17 pitches on tin and copper, varying from 7s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in 1l.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—Geo. Rickard, July 14: In the 122 east the lode is larger, and appears to be improving; it contains more mundic, and yields stones of ore. In the 122 west there is not much change in the ground; the end is getting wetter, and I am disposed to think there will be a change in the lode as well as the ground shortly.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, July 15: The ground in the shaft is not so favourable for sinking through, but we expect a change for the better soon. In the 53 east we have a kind of capel in the end, with peach and spots of lead. The ground in the 53 west is hard, and we have removed the men to the 40, west of engine-shaft, where the lode is looking very kindly for lead.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, July 16: Friday last was our setting-day, when the following were set: The lode in Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 14, is 6 or 7 ft. wide, worth 40l. or 50l. per fm.—set to nine men 6 fms., at 25l. per fm. The lode in the 140 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. for tin—driving by four men, at 5l. per fm. The 140 east is suspended, and the men are put to rise in back of this level—rising by six men, at 4l. 5s. per fm. The lode in the 125 west is 2 feet wide, producing some good copper ore; a very promising lode—driving by four men, at 3l. per fm. In the 112 west lode 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.—driving by four men, at 3l. per fm. The 100 west is suspended, and the men are put to rise in the back of the level at 3l. 3s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

GREAT WHEAL BADDEN.—J. Jenkin, July 12: Hill Brother Cross-cut: There is no change at this point since you last saw it (Tuesday last).—Tin Shaft: We have not taken down any of the lode since, but the water is daily increasing. We are sinking the shaft as fast as we can.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—E. Richards, J. Petherick, R. Giles, July 14: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, the lode is 3 ft. wide, poor. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 120, is in a disordered state. The lode in the 120, east of Offord's shaft, is 9 in. wide, but not to value. The lode in the 110, east of Offord's, is 7 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 50l. per fm. In the 100, driving east of Offord's shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 36l. per fm. In Wasley's winze sinking below the 100, east of Offord's, the lode is worth 22l. per fm. for tin and copper. The lode in the 100, driving west of Fielding's shaft, is small and poor. In Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 90, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth for tin 11l. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of Mathew's shaft, is 6 in. wide, but not to value. In Colman's winze sinking below the 90, west of Mathew's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 18l. per fm. The lode in Mathew's winze sinking below the 80, east of Mathew's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the rise against King's shaft is large and poor. In the 70 cross-cut, north of King's, the ground is favourable for driving. The lode in the 50, west of Black Dog shaft, is very large, producing stones of ore, and is of a very promising appearance. In cutting down Mathew's shaft our progress this week has been slow, in consequence of drawing.—Boscawen's Mine: We have cleared the engine 4½ fathoms below the 60. In Kitelee's shaft, sinking below the 50, the ground is a little harder. In Hunter's shaft, sinking and rising from the 50 to the 60, the ground is favourable, and yielding ore. In the 50, driving west of Hunter's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth for copper 6l. per fm. In the 50 rise, against Hunter's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth for copper 3l. per fathom. All the other parts of the mine are progressing favourably, and without change.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, T. George, July 16: The lode in the 78, driving east of Carnmeal engine-shaft, is improved, now worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 68, east of shaft, is worth 160l. per fathom; this winze is about 15 fms. below the 78 end. The lode in the 78, driving west of Hosking's flat-rod shaft, is worth 20l. per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine. Our returns for the quarter will be 110 tons of black tin. Stock of tinstuff on the mine not dressed is worth 2000l.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, July 17: The ground in the engine-shaft is equally good for sinking, and the men are making rapid progress. There is no material alteration in either end at the 50 since last week. The lode in the 50 west is not cut through yet, it being very large; over 2 fathoms have already been driven, and no south wall yet seen; this end is producing some fine stones of copper ore, and looking well for further improvement. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 fm. level is divided by a horse of killas; the north part of the lode is producing good work. The tribute pitches are much the same as last week. We sampled on Saturday and yesterday over 100 tons of coppery mundic. All of the machinery on the mine is working well.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Gill, S. Harris, July 15: Ivey's shaft is sunk about 16 fms. below the 100, on the course of the lode, which is about 2 ft. wide, and poor for minerals; the shaftmen have been engaged for the last fortnight dividing and casing the shaft from the 100 to the 115, and also cutting a plat in the 115; we shall complete this work in a day or two, when we shall resume the sinking of the shaft with all possible speed. In the 100, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, and poor for minerals. In the 132, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, and poor at present. In the winze sinking below the 142, east of Metal shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 30l. per fm. In the 152, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is about 2¼ feet wide, and worth 100l. per fm. In the cross-cut driving north-east of Metal shaft, in the 152, to intersect the north lode, we have cut a small branch, which yielded some very good work for tin; we expect to cut the lode in driving about 6 feet further north. In a rise in back of the 152, west of Metal shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding good stones of tin. In the 162 cross-cut, south of Metal shaft, we have cut the lode, but it is small; when we first cut the lode in the 152, right over this point, it was very small, but after extending our levels a few fathoms east and west, we opened out on very valuable lodes. We have now commenced to drive in the 162, east and west, and we have no doubt but that we shall cut the same bunch of tin that is gone down in the bottom of the 152, before we drive many fathoms. The new south shaft is sunk about 12 fms., and the lode is small at present. Our stopes throughout the mine are looking very well. All our machinery is in very good repair, and working well.

GROSVENOR.—W. Sandoe, July 16: The 65 yard level, east of the whim-shaft, and the stope in the back of this level, are each producing a very good mixture of lead ore, and are looking exceedingly promising. The other bargains throughout the mine are just as when last reported on.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Capt. Smyth, July 17: Not having taken down any lode this week in Gwydyr adit, I have no change to report. The Gwayn Lliflon adit is also without change—plenty of water from the end, and from appearances we must be near the red lode.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 15: The lode in the 50 west is 1¼ ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel principally. In the 30 west the lode is small, water, however, continues to flow freely from the end, which indicates a larger lode ahead. The stopes in back of the 30 east are worth 1¼ ton of copper ore per fm., value 6l. per ton.—West Hawkmoor: The No. 3 lode continues small, producing good occasional stones of tin.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 16: The 110 west continues to produce about 20l. worth of ore per fm. The 100 west will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. Roger's stope, in the back of this level, is worth 30l. per fm. Hocking's stope, in back of ditto, is worth 25l. per fm. The 85 west is still exceedingly promising, and will produce about 2 tons of ore per fm. Ede's stope, in the bottom of this level, is worth 30l. per fm. Hosking's stope, in the bottom of ditto, is worth 45l. per fm. Forrest's stope, in the back of ditto, is worth 25l. per fm. The rise in the back of the 85, against Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth 28l. per fathom. There is no material change in any other part of the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, J. Borlase, July 11: In the 175, east of shaft, the lode is yielding copper ore. The lode in the 160, west of shaft, is improved, lode worth 15l. per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is worth 3 tons per fm., worth 10l. per ton. No. 2 winze, west of the lead ore, is worth 20l. per fm. The tribute pitches in back of this level are looking very well. In the rise in back of the 60, east of Wall's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding mundic and copper ore. The 145 north, on the lead lode, is producing saving work.—Flap-jack Lode: In the 40, west of Wall's shaft, the lode is producing stones of copper ore. In the rise in back of the 40, east of Wall's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, with stones of copper ore in the lode. In the 120, east of Wall's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, not looking quite so well as when last reported. We are still clearing the adit from Callington Mines towards Huel Down shaft. We shipped a parcel of lead this week, which weighed 23 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs., purchased by Michell and Co., at 16l. 12s. 6d., also 180 tons of mundic, purchased by Mr. Pinnings, at 14s. per ton. Our pay and setting went off satisfactorily.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, July 12: The lode in the 75 east has somewhat improved in the past week; it is now producing about 3 tons of ore per fm.—opening profitable ground. The lode in the 35 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, blende, and ore, producing 1¼ ton of the latter per fm.—a strong, kindly lode. The stopes in back of the above-named end are set on tribute, in which the lode is much the same value as it is in the end, producing about 1¼ ton of ore per fm. On the whole, the tribute department is looking more encouraging than it has for some time past.—Eastern Mine: There has not been any lode taken down in the 70 or 60 in the past week, and the ground is favourable for progress, mixed with patches of elvan and white prian.

— S. James, July 14: We have a good discovery in the 45 east, going east, in whole ground before the 35; the lode at present will produce about 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 4l. per ton; I have seen it this morning, and intend seeing it again to-morrow morning, if all be well, after which I will send you full particulars of the real value of the lode, at present it is looking splendid.

— S. James, July 15: I have seen the pitch again to-day, and am most happy to inform you it is now worth 20l. per fm., going east in whole ground, which is before the 35 end, which is not yet up to the run of the dip of the shoot of ore. The mine altogether is looking better.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, July 17: In the 53 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and iron, intermixed with a little ore and spots of tin; not being satisfied that this is the main part of the lode, we purpose driving a cross-cut south a few fathoms in order to prove it. In the same level west the men are cutting through the lode, which is large, carrying a quantity of iron and mundic. The lode in the 41 east is just now small, being about 18 in. wide, producing some good stones of ore. We have just commenced stoping a piece of ground in the bottom of the 41 west, where the lode is about 3 feet wide, consisting of ore and mundic, worth of the former 3 tons, or 9l., per fm. In the 30 east the lode is composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 12l., per fm.; the lode in the rise above the back of this level when last taken down was from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of mundic and ore, worth of the latter 6 tons, or 18l., per fm. The tribute department continues to yield as much as usual. The ground in the new eastern shaft is without any change to notice, moderately easy for sinking, down to date about 22 fms.

LLYWERNOG.—M. Barbery, July 16: The water is forked 2 fms. below the long 15 west, and the lode, so far, is taken away for lead ore. Surface operations as usual.

LIXWM.—Wm. Sandoe, July 17: The winze sinking below the 65 yard level, on Billins east and west lode, has very much improved during the past fortnight, and is now producing fine lumps of lead ore; the winze in the bottom of this level, west of the junction, on the north and south lode, has been sunk, near 7 fms., generally through a good orey lode, producing lumps from 1 to 2 cwts. and showing a kindly appearance. We have a fine pile of ore stuff drawn to the surface, and the prospects below are very encouraging.

LONG RAKE.—T. Evans, July 16: The engine-shaft is 6 fms. below the 60; the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of sandy spar and lead, the whole of which is saved for dressing. The 60 west, driving by six men, is poor, but a promising lode; as there is a run of lead ore before this end, we may look forward for an improvement soon. The 60 east has improved to 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; since the last report the present forebreast looks very promising, and is about the same value for lead ore. The stopes in the back of this level are also looking better, and if these continue as now, and with the general improvement, we shall be able to increase the quantity in our next sale of lead ore. At Pool Mellyn the tributers are raising a large quantity of orestuff, at 6l. per ton of lead ore.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, July 17: The 40 yard level, driving west of Stuart's shaft, is very much improved in character, with a little lead occasionally. The No. 1 stope, in the back of the 40 yard level, east of Stuart's shaft, is producing very good ore, worth at present 2 tons per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, July 12: The walls of the engine-house are being built as fast as possible, and our raising and carrying stones going on rapidly.

MERLLYN.—Wm. Sandoe, July 16: The new shaft, sinking below the 20, on the course of the lode, is going down very well; the lode of an exceedingly promising character, and producing a mixture of ore throughout. The lode in the ends, also north and south of shaft, at this level, are each producing good dressing orestuff, and the lode looking very kindly. The dressing and other work on the mine are progressing fairly. I hope to sell a small parcel of ore next week.

MICHELL.—Wm. Sandoe, July 16: The ground in the new surface shaft is a little harder than formerly, but every effort is being used in order to get down as fast as possible. We are now down about 5 fms., and I think progressing satisfactorily.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts: The lode in the 62 east is 2 ft. wide, in which are to be seen good spots of ore. The leader of iron and grey copper ore, referred to in my previous reports, being small at present, is nevertheless producing good stones of grey ore occasionally. In the stopes in the back of the 42 east we have a large orey lode, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 32 fm. level east are producing about 1ton of ore per fm.; the ore ground here, however, which will pay for removing, appears to be short.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. Roach, July 14: The engine-shaft is progressing as usual; the lode is without alteration since last reported on. The lode in the adit level, west of cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, consisting of capel, sulphur, blende, and lead ore; the whole of this lode is saved for dressing. The lode in the 10, west of cross-course, is not near so large as it has been; it is now 1 ft. wide, composed of stiff flookan, with a little carbonate of lime, and spots of lead ore, but scarcely in sufficient quantities to value. All the work in the mine is going on as fast as possible. We can send off 50 tons of blende when you think proper.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, July 12: We are down in new shaft 2 fms. 5 ft.; we are still in clay, but it is of a more sandy nature than it was at first. I think we are near the sill. We get some nice pieces of solid ore in the clay. I hope we shall have something good soon.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, July 15: At Hamley's shaft, sinking below the 24, the lode is about 18 in. wide, producing saving work. In the 24 west no lode has been taken down since last report. In the 24 east, on the north lode, the lode is about 1 foot wide, worth full 20l. per fm.; in the stopes in back of this level no lode has been taken down; the pitches in the back of this level continue to produce good work. In the 12 east, on the north lode, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth full 15l. per fm., and the ground is improved for exploring. We are glad to be able to notice such improvements as have taken place in this and the 24, and judging from the immense workings of the ancients, we hope we are getting into a run of good productive ground, and when the shaft is down to the 36 (which we calculate will be in about three months), we shall then have from all appearance a good piece of tin ground 30 fms. high on the north lode. The pitches in the back of the 12 are without any material change since our setting-day. At Lance's shaft the lode in the 12 east is 1 foot wide, poor, but easy for progress, and we hope soon to have a change here. The stoping of the deep adit west is progressing satisfactorily. There is no change to notice in the pitches in this part of the mine since the last setting-day. We continue clearing the 20 and 30 fm. levels, west of Dunstan's shaft, on the Vitifer lode, and when this is done we hope to let more pitches here. Symon's shaft is down 12 fms., but we have not yet reached the bottom of the old men's workings.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, July 16: In the 102, west of the cross-cut, the south lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The 102, west of Lyle's, is holed to Grace's shaft; in the last 2 fms. driven the lode has produced 2 tons of ore per fm. At Grace's shaft the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 92 west of Grace's shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fm. for tin.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, July 12: The different bargains throughout the mine are as usual, progressing satisfactorily, but no change worthy of remark has taken place in any part of the mine since last reported on. All the machinery in the mine is working well.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, July 15: I have just come up from underground, and beg to hand you the following report:—The new engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 38; the lode is now about 2 feet wide, containing throughout some good work for lead mixed with a greater quantity of black jack than I have before seen here. In the 38, driving south (now 16 fms. from the new shaft), we have had for some time a small but nice lode, worth about ⅛ ton of ore per fathom; yesterday the end encountered a small cross-course, which has disordered the lode and greatly changed the ground from hard to soft. In one of my late reports I mentioned that at this level a split had taken place, a strong part of the lode starting separately off to the west, which I expected would again come round and join the part we were driving on, where we have had, up till to-day, good ore. Now, however, that we have come to a change with softer ground, [illegible] intend, after this week, to drive a cross-cut to intersect the other part of the lode, which at the point of the split contains lead and jack, and forms a promising vein about 1 foot wide. We have 10 tons of lead dressed and undressed at surface.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Evans, July 16: We expect to see the end of No. 1 deep level every day. A shaft has been sunk in No. 2 level, which is full of staff, and which must be cleared out for the purpose of ventilation; there is plenty of ore here now; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and looking more promising as we are going into the hill.

NORTH PORTHILLY.—G. Rickard, July 15: In the immediate bottom of the engine-shaft there is a good orey lode. The lode is large in size, and gives every appearance to justify the conclusion that we have a good mine.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, July 17: We have nothing new to advise you of since last report.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, July 17: In the 80 east there is a large lode of ore and mundic; the lode here has been undergoing a very great change lately, and the ground has much improved for driving. A splice to the north, which is 3 ft. wide, and appears to be increasing in size, will form the main part of the lode, as all the water from the 80 end is flowing from this part. In the 65 we are rising against the winze from the 80; the orey part of the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore to the fathom. In the 50 east there is a good lode of ore, 5 ft. wide, and yielding 8 tons of ore to the fathom; the ground is very hard and wet, and in consequence is spare and troublesome for driving. This level is considerably in advance of the other workings, and into the flat ground at Harewood Marshes, which we have always considered the most valuable portion of the sett. The various tribute pitches are without change. We weighed off yesterday 78 tons of ore, 70 tons of which will be beyond the average produce of the last sale. This will be shipped to-morrow, the remainder of the cargo being made out with arsenical ore.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, T. Dalbridge, July 12: Sump-Shaft: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking; lode producing 14l. worth of tin per fathom for the length carried. The cross-cut in the south part of the lode, in the 110 east end, is poor. The 110 west end is worth 6l. per fm. The 100 east end is promising for the production of tin, but as yet poor. The 100 winze is poor. The 100 west end is worth 5l. per fm. In the 90 east a pare of men have been set to shoot down a piece of ground to prove some branches gone off north behind the end, as from the workings of the tributers in back of the 100 a shoot of tin appears to be running up in this direction. The 90 west end is worth 5l. per fm. The 90 new rise is improved; lode worth 9l. per fm. The 80 west end is improved, producing good stones of tin—saving work. The 55 west end is not yet clear of the cross-course, but the lode is very promising for the production of tin. The 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 8l., and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.—Cobbler's: The lode in bottom of the shaft is worth 10l. per fathom. The 68 east end is worth 5l. per fm. The 68 west is worth 5l. per fm.—Street and Bragg's: The 47 east is worth 3l. per fm. The 40 east is worth 3l. per fm.—Sparnon: We are clearing the adit very rapidly, and have taken up a large quantity of water; there is more further ahead—i.e., going down—which we shall reach as fast as possible. The water in the mine has gone down but little since last report—now about the 20. We sold to-day at Bissoe a parcel of black tin, for 575l. 1s. 7d.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—J. Warren, July 12: In the 142 north the lode is 3½ feet wide—a strong, masterly looking lode, producing tin and copper, but not to value. In the 130 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 118 north the lode is still disordered by a horse of granite, consequently the No. 1 stope is fallen off in value, worth at present 10l. per fm. The 118 south is further improved for tin during the past week, worth at present 10l. per fm. In the 82 north the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, producing occasional stones of grey ore; the ground also is very congenial for mineral.

PENGENNA.—E. Hitchens, July 16: The cross-cut from the adit level, to intersect the north part of the lode: Here we have commenced to drive a cross-cut north to cut the north part of the lode; the ground here is slow for progress, composed of elvan, capel, killas, and branches of iron; I like to see elvan by the side of a lode, it is quite congenial for lead; the end is not very wet at present. In the eastern part of the mine, near to the east of the cross-course, we are sinking a shaft on the course of the lode. I intend to sink about 3 or 4 fms., and then cut through the lode to prove its component parts and its size, and then extend on its course for some fathoms, as we cannot open on the back of the lode for the time.

PENHALLS.—R. Pryor, sen., W. Higgins, July 12: During the past week we have cased and divided the engine-shaft from the 30 to the 40, and shall on Monday commence drawing from the same. The lode in the 40 east is 2½ ft. wide, poor. The lode in the 30 east is worth 8l. per fm. We have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut north at the 20 east. The lode in the 10 east is at present disordered by a gossan, being now worth 10l. per fm. The new north lode in the 30, west of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom, with a good appearance. We have sunk the western shaft about 8 ft. below its old bottom, in a lode 3 ft. wide, which has been, and is still disordered by a slide underlying north; we are glad to say that it is getting out of its influence, being now much better defined, with occasional stones of tin. Nothing new in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

PROSPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Millett, July 17: Louisa's engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 50; we expect to see the lode in the shaft 6 ft. deeper.—Moor Lode: In the 60, east of Hosking's shaft, the lode continues to yield excellent work for tin, worth 35l. per fm. In the 50, east of Hosking's, the lode is 3½ feet wide, opening profitable tin ground.—Hosking's Lode: In the 60 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of yellow copper ore. In the 50, west of Henry's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding low quality stamping work. The lode in the 40, west of Henry's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. for tin. In the winze sinking below the 30, which is 35 fms. west of the 40 end, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 40, east of Louisa's shaft, is at present unproductive; in the same level driving west the lode is 10 ft. wide, containing a large quantity of mundic, mixed with tin and copper throughout. In the 50, driving east on the north side of the elvan, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin. Hill's shaft is down 5 fms. below the 40, and is worth for tin and copper from 15l. to 18l. per fm. In the 40, west of Hill's shaft, the lode is at present disordered.—Louisa's Lode: In the 50, west of Kendall's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, highly promising, containing good stones of yellow ore, mixed with mundic and blende. The lode in the 30, west of Hand's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing improved quality work for tin. Ann's shaft, on the Moor lode, has been repaired, cased, and made complete to the 60 fm. level. Catherine's shaft, on Louisa's lode, has been cleared of stuff, and made secure 20 fms. from surface. The machinery throughout the mines is working well.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, July 15: In the 40 north the ground is easier, and a little more water oozing from the cross-course. In the 40 west, on Johnson's, we are putting a 6-ft. stope over the end to enable us to take down a larger piece of the lode. We have just cut a cross-course in this end; no lode has been taken down. No alteration in the tribute ground.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, July 16: The lode in the adit end east contains some very good copper ore; it has a promising appearance. In the western end we have not taken down the lode since we have driven through the cross-course.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berrrman, July 16: The following tutwork bargains and tribute pitches were set on Saturday last:—The 40 to drive east from Ellen's shaft by four men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode in this end is 18 inches wide, worth 20l. per fathom. A winze to sink in bottom of the 30, east of Ellen's shaft, by six men, at 50s. per fathom; the lode here is 12 inches wide, worth 30l. per fathom. In Ellen's shaft, sinking below the 40, the lode is worth 25l. per fathom. The 30 to drive west from flat-rod shaft, on the caunter lode, by six men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode in this end has a promising appearance, opening tribute ground. The same level to drive east from flat-rod shaft by three men, at 35s. per fathom; the lode here is producing stones of ore, but not to value. Our tributes are as follows:—No 1 pitch, in back of the 40, east of Ellen's, set to four men, at 2s. in 1l. No. 2, in back of the same level, east of Ellen's, set to four men, at 2s. in 1l. No. 3, also in back of same level, west of Ellen's shaft, set to two men, at 4s. 6d. in 1l. No. 4, in back of the 30, east of Ellen's, set to two men, at 7s. 6d. in 1l. No. 5, in back of same level, east of engine-shaft, set to two men, at 12s. in 1l. No. 6, in back of the 20, west of flat-rod shaft, on the caunter, set to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1l. We are costeaning on the Lambo lode, near the great cross-course, on the eastern part of our sett. Our prospects are very good.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, July 16: The new engine-shaft is down about 4 fathoms below the 10. The lode at present is 3 feet wide, with regular walls, and well defined, producing carbonate of iron, flookan, iron pyrites, and quartz, the latter containing spots of lead. We have met with a slide in the shaft, which I have no doubt has been the cause of the change that has taken place in the lode of late. The ground still continues kind, and favourable for progress. Our surface operations at present are going on favourably.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, July 17: In Stancombe's cross-cut south, at the 40, west of the engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In Dunn's stopes, in the back of the 40, west of Williams's rise, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 40, east of Rowe's cross-cut, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Gilbert's cross-cut north, at the 40, east of the eastern shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In Stanton's stopes, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Gilbert's stopes, in the back of the 40, west of Gribbon's rise, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In White's rise, in the back of the 30, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Jenkins's rise, in the back of the 30, on the north part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down this week. In Rodda's cross-cut south, at the 30, west of the engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, July 12: The winze continues to look very promising; the water is still increasing, which shows that we are approaching a change either in the ground or the lode; I rather think the latter, as there is now a perpendicular branch in the winze, nearing the lode as we go down. The other places are just as last reported.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, July 16: In the flat-rod shaft, below the 98, the part of the lode sinking on is worth 16l. per fm. In the 98, driving east and west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 14l. per fathom. In the 68 east the lode is worth 30l. per fm. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

— July 12: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 98 by nine men, at 40l. per fm. The 98 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 13l. per fathom. The 98 fm. level to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 13l. per fm. The rise in the back of the 88 by four men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom. The winze to sink below the 88 by four men, at 9l. 10s. per fm. The 68 cross-cut to drive south by two men, at 6l. per fm. The 68 cross-cut to drive north by two men, at 7l. per fm. The 68 to drive east of the new shaft by four men, at 6l. per fm. The 58 to drive east by six men, at 11l. 10s. per fm. The 48 to drive east by four men, at 14l. per fm. The new shaft to sink below the 68 by nine men, at 20l. per fathom.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, July 15: The lode in the 124 west is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth about 5l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 124 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 166 east is about 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 5l. 10s. per fathom. The various tribute pitches continue to yield a fair quantity of copper ore.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, July 16: Tutwork Setting: The 50 cross-cut to drive north by six men, at 5l. per fm. A plat to cut by four men, at 5l., as per contract; this is to prepare for sinking the shaft below the adit level, on the caunter lode.

SOUTH LEVANT.—J. Carthew, July 17: In driving the adit level west we have cut a good lode of tinstuff, 10 inches wide, and have just holed the end to one of the old shafts. This shaft is about 2 feet under the back of the end, and we have assayed a sample from the deads, and they are worth 1s. 6d. each sack. This mine, on the whole, never looked so well before; nothing wanting, but stamping power to make this a good paying mine.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 16: Youren's Lode: The lode at Michell's engine, sinking below the 130, is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic. In the 130 west the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, mundic, and good stones of ore, and is promising for an improvement. The lode in the 120 west has not been taken down since last reported. The stope in bottom of the above-mentioned level is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 west is split, both parts together is 20 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., a very kindly lode. We have two stopes over the back of the above-named level, each stope yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 100 west we are cross-cutting north to the north or main part of the lode. The lode in the 90 west is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 78 west is 15 in. wide, consisting of peach and spar, with occasional stones of ore. We have a cross-cut driving south in the 78, towards a rise from the 90, which it appears is on the wrong part of the lode.—South Lode: In the 130 east the lode is small and unproductive. In the 120 east we are driving by the side of the lode, to make speed to get under the winze sinking from the 110, which we hope to hole shortly. The lode in the winze sinking under the bottom of the 120 is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 110 east is small and unproductive; we have a limb of the cross-course in this end. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 110 east is 20 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The 100 east is still in disturbed ground, by the cross-course.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, July 12: There is no particular change in the mine during the week. The 164, west of Billing's, is worth 40l. per fm. Opie's engine (that is the new one) is keeping the water very well. We shall have to keep Trussall's engine to work about six hours in 24, to enable us to put a dam in the 164, to carry the water to Opie's at this level; this will be completed by the end of next week, when the engine will be turned idle.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, July 17: In Roderick's engine-shaft sinking below the 10, the lode is 12 inches wide, worth 8l. per fathom. In the stopes in the bottom of the 20, east of Louisa shaft, the shaft is 12 inches wide, worth 8l. 10s. per fathom. In the 20, east of Giesler's flat-rod shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth from 18l. to 20l. per fathom; this end is still improving in quality. In the 30, east of shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 9l. per fathom. We have reached the bottom of the shaft under the adit here; the lode is 6 inches wide—tinny. We are clearing the level west of shaft to prove the bottom of the former workings.

ST. JUST UNITED.—T. Carthew, July 16: We have on the surface five carpenters about sundry work, three enginemen at the steam-engine, two men watching stamps, three blacksmiths and three strikers, four men and two boys sawing timber, eight men, nine boys, and two girls dressing tin, eight men spalling tinstuff, eight men cutting for railroad to bring tinstuff to the stamps, five masons building boiler-house and fly-wheel loading at steam-whim, two men raising stone, one man breaking clay, four men landing kibbles at the horse-whims, four men fixing steam-whim machine in the house, two men fixing tin-dressing frames, and two men making slime-pits at tin dressing-floors: in all 64 men, 11 boys, and 2 girls. Underground we have one pitman and three sumpmen in the engine-shaft attending to the dropping of the pumps, they have also fixed shaft tackle at Saveall's whim-shaft; one timberman and three miners making good and timbering Oats's whim-shaft below the deep adit level, we are now 25 fms. below the level, and every fathom we go down shows us there is a great quantity of tinstuff and tin ground here; three miners are clearing the shallow adit east from the Bellan whim-shaft, made the level good 40 fms. east from the shaft, and found a large lot of tinstuff in this level which will pay for stamping; three men fixing skip-road in East Back shaft, four men and two boys clearing the deep adit level west from Red Dipper shaft, six men clearing the 20, east from Red Dipper shaft, which is now cleared about 60 fms., we have seen sufficient to convince us that there is a fine run of tin ground gone down below this level both east and west of the shaft, and in order to open up this ground I shall commence sinking the shaft with all speed, as I find by examining the dialling of the last workers that the deep level, brought up about 300 fms. east of the engine-shaft, is just under this shaft; by holing to this deep level we shall be in a position to lay open ground on several lodes to 60 fms. below the deep adit level, which I consider a most important and valuable feature. We have also thirty men and three boys on tribute. On the whole, the mines never looked so promising as at present, and all our work is progressing most satisfactorily.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foote, July 16: There has not been any lode taken down in either of the ends since my last report. The three stopes in back of the 237 south will produce as follows:—No. 1, 21 cwts.; No. 2, 13 cwts.; and No. 3, 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 226 south are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 10 cwts.; No. 2, 7 cwts.; No. 3, 6 cwts.; and No. 4, 11 cwts. of lead per fm. There is one stope in back of the 205 south yielding 7 cwts. of lead per fm. We have set a stope in back of the 35, north of the engine-shaft, and which is worth 7 cwts. of lead per fm.

TOLVADDEN.—F. Gundry, July 16: Saturday last being our setting-day, we set the following bargains:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 77, for one month, at 20l. per fm., by twelve men; this shaft is now sunk 6 fms. below the 77. The 77 to drive east 3 ft., at 16l. per fm., by six men; this end will yield 3 tons of yellow ore per fm. The 77 to drive west 3 ft., at 12l. per fathom, by four men; this end will yield 2 tons of grey ore per fm. Set a rise in back of the 77 fm. level 3 ft., at 12l. per fm., by six men; this rise will yield 2½ tons of ore per fm. No. 1 winze to sink below the 67 fm. level 1 fm., at 16l. per fm., by nine men; the lode in this winze will yield 2½ tons of ore per fm. The 67 to drive east of the engine-shaft 3 ft., at 6l. per fm., by four men; this end will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 60 to drive east 2 fms., at 3l. 10s. per fathom, by four men and two boys; this driving has been on the flookan part for the last 12 fms. Our intention is to drive this end 3 fms. further, and then cross-cut the lode, where we may reasonably expect to find ore from the character of the lode driven through in the level above. The 50 to drive east 2 fms., or the month, at 4l. 15s. per fathom, by six men and one boy; this end is worth 18l. per fathom for ore. Gundry's shaft to sink 3 fms. below the 60, at 5l. per fm. There is no particular change in our tribute ground since the last setting.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, July 17: The engine-shaft, sinking below the 144, contains stones of copper ore in the lode. The 144, driving west of engine-shaft, on the south part of the lode, is yielding stones of copper ore. The winze sinking below the 134, west of engine-shaft, is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the 134 end, east of engine-shaft, driving on the south part, is worth 20l. per fathom, and promising for still further improvement. The winze sinking below the 124, to come down upon the last-mentioned end, contains some good ore. There is only 9 feet deeper to sink to communicate with the level.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, July 17: There is no change in any part of the mine since last reported on.

TRESELLYN AND SCADDICK.—G. Spargo, July 16: Tresellyn: Since my last report we have cut through the horse of granite, intersected the north part of No. 1 copper lode, and cut into it about 1 foot; this part of the lode has so far a more cheering appearance for copper than the south part. The horse of granite which divides the south, or sparry part, from the north part, is about 2 feet through; I am of opinion it will not continue to hold down many fathoms deeper, as the north part of the lode is underlying somewhat faster than the south, therefore the two must form a junction, and of course cut off the horse of granite. When we intersected the north part of the lode, it let down more water and stopped our progress in cross-cutting for a day or two; but I am glad to say the water is now in fork, and the men have again resumed working; I hope to be able in my next to report to you the whole size of the lode.—Scaddick: There is no material alteration in this mine since my last; the lode is still yielding fair work for tin. All our machinery is in good condition, and working well.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, July 15: In cutting the plat at the 170 we have fine rocks of tin, but the south wall is not seen as yet, consequently we cannot say what the lode is worth per fathom; in driving this level east we are carrying the north part of the lode, which is worth 6l. per fm. No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 170, is worth 17l. per fm.; No. 2 stope is holed to the old mine. No 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 10l. per fm. No lode taken down in the 170 west for the week. The 160 west end is worth 6l. per fm. No change in Tremenheere engine-shaft, but it is still spare for sinking. The 150 west is still in the country, by the side of the old level. The tribute pitches are not looking quite so well as they were last month.

WENTNOR (Pantass).—J. Kemp, July 17: The 92, east of shaft, is much the same as when last reported on, but I think we must be getting near Lord Hill's north and south lode, where I anticipate something good. I am glad to say that we have now plenty of air, which will enable us to push forward.

WEST DEVON.—J. Donnal, E. James, July 16: The 50 fm. level is driven east from the south engine-shaft about 6 ft.; the lode in the present end is about 10 inches wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and stones of yellow copper ore. The men are now employed casing and dividing the shaft from the 40 to the 50, which will be completed by the end of the week; after which the driving of the 50 east will be resumed in order to get under the run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 40, where, judging from the indications, there is no doubt of meeting with a productive lode.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—T. Woolcock, July 17: Saturday last being our monthly setting-day the following bargains and pitches were taken:—The 65 end to drive east of Daukes's shaft, by six men, 2 fms. stent, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; the lode at present is small, being 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, and spar, containing tin, saving work. The character of both country and lode is more congenial for the production of tin. All spalling of tinstuff for the stamps at 5s. 9d. per 100 sacks; also four tribute pitches at different level levels, at tributes varying from 11s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. The machinery is in good order, and working well. All other surface works are progressing satisfactorily.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foot, J. Scobie, July 14: We have completed the work in shaft, and resumed sinking; we hope to be down the required depth for bearer and cistern by Tuesday next. We have cleared through the run in the 30 south, but as the end is at present in the slide, and secure, we think it advisable to stop it until the pitwork in the shaft is all completed. The stopes in back of this level, north and south, will yield on an average 3½ cwts. per fm.

WENDRON UNITED.—W. Pascoe, July 16: South Lode: In the 52, east of south shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of chlorite, quartz, and tin, worth 6l. per fm. In the 42 east the men are cutting through the lode to ascertain its size and quality. In the 32 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, of chlorite and capel, with saving work for tin.—New South Lode: The new shaft is nearly completed to the 32 (from surface), where it has intersected the lode. The men are engaged cutting the plat, in which the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 15l. per fathom. In the 32, west of south shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 15l. per fathom. The 52 cross-cut is driving to intersect this lode in favourable ground; we hope to reach the lode in six weeks or two months. We regard this lode as a very important feature in the mine, as it has been of an average worth of 15l. per fathom for the distance opened on it—8 fathoms. We shall shortly be in a position to drive east of the new shaft, where we anticipate also opening up profitable ground. The tribute pitches continue to yield a fair quantity of tinstuff.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, July 7: Protection Lode: In the 120, west of Deeble's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and producing some good stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 100, west of the same shaft, the lode is again changed from tin to copper; it is now 1 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for copper ore.—North Lode: In the 135 east, west of the man engine-shaft, from Par Consols, the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing good stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value.—Puckey's Lode: In the 135 west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10l. per fm.; in the same level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some good work for tin. In the 125 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. In the 110 east the lode is small and poor.

WEST POLMEAR.—R. Hancock, W. Body, July 9: The cross-cut is extended south of No. 4 lode 25 fms.; the end is driving at 65s. per fm. The No. 4 lode, in the east and west ends, is at present small; these ends are extended on the course of this lode 15 fms., and are now driving at 50s. per fm. The end on No. 3 lode is extended east of cross-cut 18 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, and presents a kindly appearance. We have put four men to drive east on No. 1 lode, which will intersect No. 2 in about 12 or 14 fathoms driving; this intersection we should like to see as soon as possible.

— R. Hancock, William Body, July 12: The No. 3 lode is now 3 feet wide, of a very promising appearance.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, July 14: The ground in the 162 west contains numerous floors of quartz, which impede the progress; the part of lode being carried contains iron, capel, quartz, mundic, and a little grey copper ore. The part of the lode being carried in the winze in bottom of the 162 is 3 feet wide, containing iron, quartz, capel, mundic, a little gossan, and good stones of grey copper ore occasionally. The branch referred to in my last report in the 162 east continues to be fully 1 ft. wide, composed of kindly quartz, iron, and spots of grey copper ore. I am glad to acquaint you that a considerable improvement has taken place in the ground for progress during the past week, and from present appearances a further change will shortly take place.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 16: We have commenced to take down the lode at Taylor's shaft, and in the 52 east and west. The lode at the shaft is 3½ feet wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. for length of shaft (14 ft.)—a fine looking lode. In the 52 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 52 east is 3½ ft. wide, yielding fully 2½ tons of ore per fm.—a beautiful lode. It will take a good part of this week to take down the lode desued; it is so vughy and troublesome that we cannot tell what to do to blast it. The ground in the 50 fm. level cross-cut north is moderately easy.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, July 12: In the 58 west the lode is worth 20l. per fm. The stopes in back of the said level are worth from 6l. to 7l. per fm. The rise in back of the 58, against Charles's shaft, is up 2½ fms. In the 48 west we have cut through the lode west of cross-course; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, iron, and grey and black copper ore. The winze sinking below this level, east of cross-course, is suspended at present, in consequence of so much water, and the men are now engaged stoping the end of said winze, where the lode is worth 6l. per fm. A stope in back of the said level is worth 4l. per fm. Charles's shaft is sunk below the 48 fm. level 4 fms. There is no alteration in the 28 cross-cut north this week.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—July 17: The lode in Palmer's stope, in the back of the adit east, is 3 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and copper ore, worth of the latter 2½ tons per fm. The lode in Burley's stope, in the back of the adit east, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The five pitches, working by 16 men, on the different lodes, are yielding a fair quantity of ore, so far as the men are getting fair wages in their respective tributes. We expect to sample about 100 tons of copper ore on Friday next.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, July 17: We are still sinking Cock's shaft by the side of the lode, which is 2 feet wide, with good stones of copper ore and mundic. This shaft will be completed to the 72 by Saturday next, when we shall commence driving east at the bottom of the shaft, and also put in the skip-road from the 60 to the 72. In the 60 east there is no alteration to report on. In the cross-cut south, on the cross-course, to cut Great Buctor and other parallel lodes, the ground is favourable for driving—75s. per fathom. The 54 west, in the old mine, was nearly full of old attle and mud; we have cleared 20 fms. As this level was driven from Smith's shaft east they lost levels, and we have consequently to take up a small stope in the bottom of the level to let the water run the other way toward our engine-shaft, which we hope to complete this week. I have not been in any of the backs yet, but intend having a thorough search this week as far as possible, so as to be able to report on the same at the quarterly meeting, next Wednesday.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, July 12: There has no change worthy of notice taken place in this mine since the report for the meeting, except in Dunsterville's shaft, where the ground has become more favourable for sinking, and the level being 2 ft. wide, producing good ore and mundic, of a promising character.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, July 12: Yesterday being our monthly setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 92 west to drive by six men, stent 1 fm., at 12l.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, showing a very kindly appearance, and producing good stones of ore. The 81 to drive west, by four men, stent 2 fms., at 7l. per fm.; the lode at this point is improving, worth 8l. per fm. Richard's winze to sink below the 71 west, by four men; the lode at present is poor, set at 9l. 10s. per fm. The 60 west to drive by two men, stent 2 fms., at 6l.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. Gard's stope, in back of the 60 west, by six men, stent the month, at 3l. per fm.; the lode in this stope is worth 12l. per fm. The stope in back of the same level, by four men, stent 5 fms., at 3l. per fathom; the lode is worth 5l. per fm. The 60 east to drive by two men and boys, stent 3 fms., at 3l. 10s. per fm.: the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance, spotted with ore. The 50 west to drive by four men, stent 1 fm., at 7l. 10s.; the lode at this point is improving in character, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. A cross-cut to drive south at the 50, towards Arthur's main lode, by four men, stent 1 fm., at 7l. 10s. The drivage on the new north lode is suspended for the time, and the men placed to drive a cross-cut north at the 50, on the north side (on a cross-course), to intersect a part of the lode supposed to be in that direction, stent 3 fms., at 3l. per fm.

WHEAL EMMA.—Thos. Bennett, July 17: Since our last report we have continued sinking the winze from the 70 fm. level east to the 80, and cross-cutting to get under the same; we expect to hole in a few days. This rise will give good ventilation, and enable us to push on the 80, in order to reach the shoot of ore gone down in the level above. The 70 west is in the flookan part of the lode: as soon as we have holed the winze above named, we shall put the men employed there to cross-cut the lode in this level, when we hope to meet with the shoot of ore gone down in the 46 fm. level. This is a point of great importance. The 70 east has been driven through some tribute ground, but the end at present is not looking so well, worth about 1 ton per fm. The ground in the 58 east is rather harder, now set to drive at 5l. per fathom, yielding occasionally good stones of ore. We are sinking a winze from this level to the 70, through a lode worth 2 tons per fm., which will open out some good tribute ground. We have ten tribute pitches, working at an average of 8s. in 1l., and the men getting good wages. We calculate our sale to-day will realise above 600l., and we expect to sample the same quantity of ore on Thursday next.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 12: The shaftmen are making good progress with the sinking of the engine-shaft. The lode in the 110 east, on the caunter, is 6 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and letting out water. The lode in the 110 west will yield full 1 ton of ore per fm., and towards the bottom of the end there is a good branch of yellow ore, from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide. The 100 west, on the caunter, will produce from 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm., and looking kindly. The 100 west, on the main or south part, is small, but producing good stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water. The 90 west is from 14 to 18 in. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom; this is a very promising lode, and likely for a still greater improvement. The lode in the rise above the 90 will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom, and improving. At the 80 cross-cut we have intersected the caunter; we are in it 8 or 9 in., but no wall; it is producing very good ore, and looking very promising; so far as we can see it will yield about 1 ton per fm.; and in the back of the end, so far as we can see, there is a very promising lode, and from its appearance we must resume to the 66 west, where we shall speedily get over this run of orey ground. The lode in the 80, east of cross-cut, on the new lode, maintains its size, and yielding good work for tin. We are now busily engaged about the ore, which we think will be equal to our calculation.

— G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 16: There is no particular alteration in this mine. We sampled on Tuesday, computed, 206 tons of very fair average ore.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—J. Rogers, J. Pope, July 17: Fisher's Lode: In the 30 end, driving east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fm. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is worth 10l. per fm. In the stope west of the shaft the lode is worth 8l. per fm. In the rise in the back of the 20 fm. level we have cut the slide, the lode is in a disordered state. The flat-rod shaft is down 5 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 20 fm. level. In the 20 end, east of this shaft, the lode is small and poor.—Georgia Lode: The engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the adit level; there has been no lode taken down since last reported on. In the winze, sinking in the bottom of the adit, the lode is worth 55l. per fm. At this level, driving north, the lode is worth 10l. per fm. In the two stopes in the back the lode is worth 10l. per fm. in each stope. In the 33 end the lode is small and unproductive. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is worth 18l. per fm. In the 23 end there is no alteration; the lode is producing occasional stones of tin.—Standard Lode: At the 19 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5l. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. William, July 12: The engine-shaft is without change to notice since last reported. The lode in the 115 end is small and unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 is worth for tin and copper 20l. per fm. The ground in Alexander's shaft is rather hard, consequently our progress is not so fast as I anticipated. The lode in the deep adit end is looking better than last week, and is now worth 15l. per fm. The stope above the deep adit is worth 10l. per fm.

WHEAL HOPE.—Wm. H. Reynolds, July 15: We have cleared the 38 fm. level for several fathoms west of cross-cut, and hope soon to reach the point where the south lode comes out. No change in other parts.

WHEAL NELSON.—S. Lean, July 16: The 44 west, on No. 1 south lode, I have just laid down at the surface, and find it to be under the stone wall; we must have some 6 or 8 fms. further to drive to intersect the cross-course; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of prian, spar, and occasional stones of ore. We are expecting every day to fall in with the north part of the lode in driving west on No. 2 lode.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, July 12: At the setting this day we let the following bargains:—Carter's shaft to sink below the 15, to nine men, at 32l. per fathom; the present depth of said shaft below the 15 is 9 fms. 2 ft. 10 in. The 15 to drive east of Carter's shaft, on the course of No. 3 lode, to four men, at 6l. per fm.; this lode in the present end is 12 in. wide, and consists of good quality tinstuff, and as the level advances towards the sink in the bottom of the adit we anticipate that the lode will be found still further improved. The 15 to drive west of Carter's shaft, on the course of No. 3 lode, to four men, at 9l. per fm.; this lode shows a kindly appearance, and contains a small portion of copper ore. The 15 cross-cut to drive south of Carter's shaft, from the No. 4 towards the No. 5 lode, to four men, at 1l. per fm. The 35 cross-cut to drive south of the Cremorne engine-shaft, towards No. 4 lode, to six men, at 3l. per fm.; here the ground is much easier for driving than it has been, and we hope before the end of the present month to reach the No. 4 lode. The 15 cross-cut to drive south of No. 5 lode, at the Cremorne shaft, to four men, at 9l. per fathom. The Cremorne engine-shaft to sink below the 35 fm. level, as we advised you, was let on July 4, to sink it 9 feet, and cut trip-plat.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, R. Sincock, July 12: The lode in the engine-shaft (Watson's) is 18 in. wide; 4 in. of the north part is rich for tin. The lode in the 33 east is split into two branches; this end has just passed the cross-course; we expect to find the lode more productive now we have passed the cross-course. The lode in the 33 west is small and poor. The 22 west is coming near the cross-branch that made a good lode in the level above.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Wm. Edwards, July 17: Since last report we have succeeded in reaching the stuffing-box of the bottom plunger in the north engine-shaft, since which the pumping has gone on most satisfactorily, and I am pleased to say that both engines are now keeping the water well. The sumpmen are engaged in doing the preparatory work in the engine-shaft for the altering and changing some of the pitwork, the steam-engine being 9 ft. stroke in shaft, whereas the water-wheel is only 6 ft. We have the large bucket-lift on the mine ready to drop, but this may not be required for some weeks to come, should the present supply of water continue. We have just commenced driving the 60 fm. level end west from cross-cut on the course of the south lode, by six men, and in the course of a few days shall put another pare of men to strip down the piece of lode standing in the rise in the back of this level, so as to fix the shoot to convey the tinstuff in the tram-wagon, after which we shall commence stoping the backs. The 46 fm. level end west, as well as the tribute department, is without change to notice. The two working engineers, with other labourers, are busily engaged in erecting the pumping-engine. The masons are now progressing satisfactorily with the boiler-house and stack. The foundation for the drawing-engine will be finished to-morrow, and we shall set the building of this house to another pare of masons, so as to get it completed.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martyn, July 16: The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 50, is 5 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, peach, and occasional stones of tin, with an increase of water; it is harder in its nature, and bears a very near resemblance to the lode in the adjoining mine (Great Wheal Fortune) previous to the discovery of the present rich course of tin, which has yielded this mineral in such large quantities. In the 50 end east the lode is 4 ft. wide, and continues to present a thoroughly mineralised appearance, interspersed with good stones of tin. In the 50 end west the lode is 4 feet wide, of a very congenial character for tin, and is improving progressively as the level is being extended. In the 30 end east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and prian, with stones of tin disseminated through it, but not yet sufficient to value; every means are being used to push this level as fast as possible to the points of junction with Wheal Vor new south lode, and Great Wheal Fortune Wheal Tagg lode, on which we have recently commenced sinking a shaft from surface to intersect the lode very near these points, and to facilitate the development of this important section of the concern. Close to the junction of these lodes an intersection will take place by a large cross-course, which will give it a feature of additional interest and importance. The lode in the middle shaft is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, but no change in its character to notice since our last report.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, July 14: At the boundary engine-shaft, in the 133 east, Allen's branch is yielding a little low price tinstuff, with a favourable appearance for improvement shortly. The stope in back of the same level is yielding low price tinstuff. In the 123, east of Allen's shaft, Allen's branch is worth 27l. per fathom. The stope in bottom of the same level, west of skip-shaft, on Allen's branch, is yielding low price tinstuff. In the 113, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is small and disordered, yielding a little low price tinstuff. The stopes in the back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 14l. per fathom. In the cross-cut south of the same level, towards the engine lode, there is no change to notice. In the winze sinking under the 103, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is disordered by a floor of spar, and yielding low price tinstuff. The stope in back of the same level, on Allen's branch, is worth 10l. per fathom. At the skip-shaft the men will complete the skip-road to the 123 this week. The men opening ground to bring down the main rod below the 53 are progressing favourably.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, July 11: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 66 by nine men, at 28l. per fm. The rise in back of the 40, against the eastern shaft, by six men, at 6l. per fm. The eastern shaft to sink below the 30 by nine men, at 35l. per fm. The 18 to drive eastern shaft by four men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom. The 46 cross-cut to drive north of Moyle's shaft by four men, at 3l. per fathom. Moyle's shaft to sink below the 46 by nine men, at 25l. per fathom. The 30 cross-cut to drive south by two men, at 10l. per fathom. The 20 cross-cut to drive south by two men, at 14l. per fm. The 30 to drive east by two men, at 6l. per fm.

— July 16: In the 18, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed throughout with copper ore. At the flat-rod shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore. In the 46, west of Moyle's shaft, we have met with the cross-course, and have now commenced to drive north.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, July 15: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 2 ft. wide, and yielding good orey work. In the 85 east the lode is 18 in. wide, and yielding ¾ ton of ore per fm. In the cross-cut south at the 50 we are making good progress in driving, and hope soon to cut the Clowance caunter lode on the east side of the cross-course. No change in the 50 or 75 west, where we are driving in killas by the side of the elvan, in which the lode is disordered. The new shaft, on Rosewarne Consols engine lode, is down 5 fms.; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of gossan, sugar-spar, &c., and we hope soon to find copper in it; the lode is intersected by a beautiful gossan a few fathoms west of the shaft, and by a cross-course, and the Rosewarne Consols caunter lode within 50 or 60 fms. east of the shaft.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, July 12: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is improved, worth 9l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 4l. 10s. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 60, west of incline shaft, is worth 5l. per fm. for tin. We have sold to-day to the Bissoe Tin Smelting Company 11 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. of black tin, at 61l. 5s. per ton=681l. 18s. 6d.—and looking fair to keep up the returns. The lode in the 58 east, at No. 3 shaft, is 1 ft. wide, of a promising character, producing rich stones of copper ore. The lode in the 58 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and copper ore. The lode in the 48 east is worth 16l. per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 48 west is of a kindly character, producing rich stones of copper ore. The new engine-shaft is sunk 18½ fms. from surface.

THE PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.—On Wednesday evening a *conversazione*, attended by the *élite* of the scientific world, and a large number of ladies, was held at the Polytechnic Institution, the indefatigable manager, Prof. Pepper, having prepared one of the most brilliant series of electrical experiments which could well be conceived. In addition to the ordinary resources of the establishment for the demonstration of the science of electricity, the Professor had the advantage of the loan of Prof. Faraday's and Mr. King's batteries, and also his own in use; the experiments, consequently, being capable of exhibition with the greatest possible success. The experiments themselves were entrusted to Mr. John King, F.G.S., and not a single impediment occurred during the whole evening. Wires were lent by various telegraph companies, and the great hall of the institution was illuminated by four electric lights, displayed under prismatic glass shades, manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Defries, the lamps being respectively constructed by Messrs. Duboscq, Serrin, Heisch, and Elliott. There was, also, an exhibition of Capt. Bolton's system of oxy-hydrogen light signals, by which communication was established during the evening with Highgate Church; and in addition to the above many other effects were produced by various distinguished promoters of science, and demonstrated by the Professor in his usual instructive and interesting style. Mr. Atkinson attended with one of the most powerful Ruhmkorf's coils that has ever been exhibited in a place of amusement, no less than fifty miles of wire being used in its construction, and the length of spark exceeding 18 inches. In describing the experiments, Prof. Pepper gave a brief sketch of the history of electricity from the time when Thales and Miletes discovered the electrical properties of amber; tracing the discoveries made by Gilbert, of Colchester, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and by Galvani at the end of the eighteenth, until the real foundation of the science was laid by Faraday, in 1820. The whole entertainment passed off most satisfactorily; the music of the St. George's Choir, and of Mr. George Buckland, the inimitable buffo singer, together with Herr Susman's extraordinary imitations of birds and animals, rendering the evening both lively and agreeable.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for th week ending July 13 was 17,101l. 1s. 4d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending July 12, 96l. 10s. 6d.; number of passengers, 23,166.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—UNIVERSALLY USEFUL.—In the many besetting evils always surrounding humanity, the parents and friends of the afflicted may with confidence rely on the curative powers of these noble remedies, which cure alike external and internal diseases. This ointment never fails to cure inflammations and glandular affections. In sore throat, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and all disorders of the windpipe, Holloway's ointment, rubbed upon the neck and upper part of the chest, arrests all inflammatory symptoms, and arrests both suffering and danger. These medicaments are invaluable in the nursery; they strengthen the hands of the mother or nurse in subjugating at their onset the many maladies of childhood, and preventing their charges growing up to disease and misery.

THE PETROLEUM BILL.

On Tuesday night this Bill went through Committee in the House of Lords, with a verbal amendment by Lord Kingsdown, so that the Act applies now "to any mineral product giving off an inflammable vapour at 100° Fahr." No quantity of any naphtha or petroleum exceeding two gallons can be kept without a license from a magistrate. This measure has been rendered necessary owing to the extensive introduction of inflammable oils from America. While we have been legislating on the subject in this country the matter has pressed itself also most seriously on the Canadian Government. The following article, from the *Toronto Daily Leader*, is so much to the point, and applies so fully to our own case, that we have pleasure in quoting it entire. All that is required is to change the word *Canadian*, where it occurs, to *British:*—

"One of the most important measures that could be devised for the promotion of the interests of the oilmen of Canada, as well as the safety and well-being of the people, would be an inspection law for petroleum, requiring every gallon to be inspected by an authorised Inspector previous to being sold. There are several reasons why such a measure is all important and almost indispensable. In the first place, it is well known that several of the States of the Union have recently passed a law requiring, under heavy penalties, the inspection of all petroleum oils before they go into the hands of the consumer. This, while it secures the live and property of the citizens of those States, renders it infinitely more important that other States and other countries should pass similar laws; and for the very obvious reason, that large quantities of worthless oils, that cannot be disposed of at any price in those States were the law exists will be sent to other States, and brought into competition with good oil, and the consumer, not knowing the difference, would, of course, buy the cheapest. There can be no doubt but every State in the Union where this oil is used, will, at the earliest possible moment, follow the example of Ohio, Kentucky, &c., and protect themselves from the flood of worthless oils which will now be thrust upon them. How important, then, that Canada should early adopt this very necessary measure of self-protection. It is required, not only for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, but for the protection and advancement of those who are expending their time and money in developing this great branch of our mineral resources. This country is already flooded with oil from Pennsylvania, that is as inflammable and explosive as gunpowder, some of it having been known to explode at a temperature of 34° Fahr., whilst the Ohio law requires it to stand the test of 100°. Unless this measure is adopted by the Canadian Parliament, this state of facts will eventually operate to the exclusion of all good oils from this country, for not only will our own oil not be able to stand the competition with the oil they dare not use there, but the demand for good oil there will take all of ours out of the country. Whereas if such a measure were adopted, and not one drop of their oil allowed to pass the Custom-house without the Inspector's certificate of genuineness, our own refiners would be saved the competition with their worthless oils here, and at the same time be compelled to make an oil that will not endanger the lives of those who use it, and the people will not be compelled to use an oil that they dare not use in the States. Our tariff laws also need revision, for as they now stand they operate very unjustly and injuriously to our refiners here. If we wish to ship refined oil there we are compelled to pay 10 cents per gallon, and in addition to that there is a bill now before Congress to make importers of oil into the United States pay an excise duty of 10 cents per gallon; the same as the manufacturers there have to pay; so that as it is now, or will be then, we shall have to pay the United States this enormous duty whilst they can ship their rejected, and worse than worthless, oils here without inspection, without payinz the excise duty there, and are only charged 20 per cent. duty here on their oil which they enter at the Custom-house at about 15 cents per gallon. This gives them an enormous advantage over us in the way of duties, and at the same time our oil will all have to be inspected before it can pass, whilst they can—as we before remarked—ship their rejected oil in here, and bring it into competition with a good, safe, and reliable oil, which will stand (as most of our oil will) 100° to 130° of heat. Thus, they can undersell our Canada refiners, and the result would be that Canada refiners would be broken down, good oil excluded, and the country deluged with the most dangerous compound that ever found its way into a lamp."

THE NEW COAL MINE ACT has passed the House of Lords, and it is now compulsory for every coal working to have two means of egress. Nearly three years are allowed for mines at present in work to comply with these provisions, and a clause is inserted to enable this time to be extended and to admit of all necessary exploratory operations. In order, further, to prevent unnecessary inconvenience to the coalowner, it has been provided that where the seam of coal is nearly worked out, and the coalowner is of opinion that the value of the coal to be raised would not justify the outlay, the question may be referred to arbitration; so that it will at once be seen that no unnecessary pressure has been applied. We cannot conceive that there is any provision in the bill which the coalowner with ordinary consideration will object to carry out, as there appears to be no provision unnecessarily strict. But as there will, of course, occur some instances of obstinacy, the bill provides for them by authorising the Inspector for the district to obtain an injunction from a superior court to stop a mine where the provisions of the Act are not complied with.

SAFETY-LAMPS.—Amongst the various modifications of miners' safety-lamps, for which patents have been applied for, are two especially worthy of attention—those of Mr. P. Dernoncourt, of the Anzin Mines, and of Messrs. Parkinson and Minchin, of Manchester. The latter inventors propose to place in the interior of the wire-gauze chimney of the safety-lamp an extinguisher working in guides, and supported by fusible solder until the lamp becomes dangerously hot. To prevent the lamp being too easily opened, they place a screw or fastener through or above the part which connects the chimney with the bottom of the lamp, which screw or partner firmly locks the lamp, and must be removed before the lamp can be opened. The light is also extinguished when the lamp is opened by a second extinguisher, which is released by the removal of a catch, which keeps the lamp locked. At the base of the gauze chimney they make an aperture communicating with the interior of the lamp, for the purpose of introducing the means of lighting it; the said aperture is formed so small as not to allow the withdrawal of any material in an ignited state, but is capable of being closed with a plug or screw when the lamp is in use. Mr. Dernoncourt's invention differs from all other similiar lamps, because, firstly, when once lighted and closed it cannot be opened without completely extinguishing the light; secondly, the metal gauze is screwed to the lamp instead of being carried by the suspending part, so that should this become detached by any cause from the lamp the gauze will still be secured to the lamp and preserve it entire; thirdly, the exterior and bottom of the lamp is free from anything that might be injured by blows, the mechanism being all enclosed, so that the lamp is incapable of getting out of order by shaking; and, fourthly, the lamp being constructed on purely mechanical principles is not subject to disarrangement by rough usage. This lamp is formed of a lower circular chamber, on which is screwed the wire gauze; in the centre of said chamber is placed the wick-holder, and the wick, which rises and descends therein by means of a pinion on a rod, to which is attached a small ratchet, which only allows the pinion to rotate in one direction. Supposing a wick of about 1¾ in. in length to be lighted, the metal gauze is screwed on, and a plate is then fixed to the lamp by means of three notches and hooks, when, by slightly turning said plate, the lamp will become closed. This plate carries a toothed segment gearing, with the pinion regulating the supply of the wick; hence when the lamp is opened by turning said plate this segment will turn the regulating pinion, and cause the wick to return into the wick-holder, and thereby completely extinguish the light.

TREATISE ON VENTILATION.—Under this title, Mr. R. Ritchie, C.E., of Edinburgh, has just issued (through Messrs. Lockwood and Co.) an interesting and extremely useful volume, in which the subject of ventilation is completely and exhaustively treated. After treating ventilation as regards salubrity, and ventilation by spontaneous or natural action, he proceeds to describe forced ventilation by the agency of fire-heat, &c., the different methods of applying fire-heat to the ventilation of buildings, forced ventilation by means of heat from gas, ventilation with hot water, ventilation by steam-heat, by the steam-jet, and by means of mechanical agents, the latter chapter including the fan, drum, bellows, pumps, and a sketch of the different motive-powers employed for ventilating purposes. As to the authority of Mr. Ritchie as a writer on the subject of ventilation, it will suffice to state that he was highly complimented by Dr. Nichol for the ability displayed in the very article which forms the groundwork of the present book. We believe the character of the work cannot fail to ensue it an extensive circulation.

GUNPOWDER SUPERSEDED.—The Germans have a proverb, according to which people of limited talent are put down as not having invented gunpowder, or, in plain English, as not being likely to set the Thames on fire. If the saying implies that the invention of that destructive material must be the work of genius, they may now boast of having produced the fourth of the kind. Apart from the ancient discovery of Berthold Schwarz, and the more novel invention of guncotton by Prof. Schönbein, the feat has just been repeated in another way by two officers in the Prussian and Austrian service. Of these, Hauptmann Schmidt, a captain of artillery at Berlin, is the original discoverer, whose idea was subsequently imitated and improved by Colonel von Uchatius. The latest explosive material consists of the flour of starch, which, boiled in a peculiar way with nitric acid, possesses a far greater projective force than the gunpowder in ordinary use. It also has the great advantage of not fouling the piece to any appreciable extent, and, from the nature of the materials used, is produced at a far cheaper rate. Another point in its composition which recommends it especially for fortresses and magazines is the facility with which the ingredients are mixed together, thus rendering it possible to keep them separate until wanted for actual use. In this state the powder is non-explosive. The experiments now in course of progress in Vienna and Berlin are said to leave little doubt as to its general adoption in the Austrian and Prussian armies.

OTEA COPPER MINE.—This property has attracted attention during the week, not only owing to the very favourable account given of it by the most reliable and best authorities, but also because the terms of purchase are considered exceedingly and unusually moderate. It is estimated that the ground already opened (chiefly above the adit), will yield about 15,000*l.* worth of copper ore, from which a good profit could be at once made with proper machinery; and there is every prospect of greatly increased returns as the works are extended. The company is to obtain this mine in perpetuity, with the plant (including two steam-engines), and 300 acres of land, for 15,000*l.* (two-thirds of which will be taken in paid-up shares), and a royalty of 1-20th. Even with inadequate capital and machinery the mine has already yielded 30,000*l.* worth of ore; and a point on which much stress is justly relied on is, that there is no land-carriage, the mine being close to the sea, and the ore put directly off the dressing-floors on to barges, which take it alongside the ships. The freights vary from only 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton, to London.

New tin smelting works have been established at Redruth, and in the course of another month will be in a position to compete with any works of a similar kind in the kingdom.

Now ready, price 6s., or 7s postage stamps, Mr. THOMAS TAPPING on the COLLIERY AND ORE-MINE INSPECTION AND TRUCK ACTS. The work can be had from the *Mining Jornal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, July 18, 1862.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Best selected....p. ton	96	0	0–	—
Tough cake..... „	93	0	0–	—
Tile ..... „	93	0	0–	—
Burra Burra .... „	95	0	0–	—
Coplapo ..... „	—	–	–	—
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	0–	—
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	0–	1 6½
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0	0	10½	—
Bottoms ..... „	0	0	11½	—
Old (Exchange) .... „	0	0	9–	—

IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6	0	0–	—
Ditto, to arrive	5	17	6–	6 0 0
Nail rods	7	0	0–	—
„ Stafford. in London	7	0	0–	7 10 0
Bars ditto	7	5	0–	8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8	5	0–	8 10 0
Sheets, single	9	0	0–	9 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	0	0–	4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0–	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	2	6–	—
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6	10	0–	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5	7	6–	5 10 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11	0	0–	11 10 0
To arrive	11	0	0–	11 5 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	8	0–	2 18 0
Ditto, f. o. b. in Tees ..	—	–	–	—
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	—	–	–	—
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3	10	0–	3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	—	–	–	—

LEAD.				
English Pig	20	5	0–	21 10 0
Ditto sheet	21	5	0–	22 0 0
Ditto red lead	22	0	0–	–
Ditto white	28	10	0–	30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	23	0	0–	—
Spanish	19	10	0–	—

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	10d.–11d.
Wire	9¼d.–9¾d.
Tubes	11d.–12¼d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.			
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	14	10	0-16	0 0
„ (hammered).	15	10	0-16	0 0
Ditto, in faggots	17	10	0-19	10 0
English, Spring	18	0	0-23	0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44	0	0–	—
„ Spindle	30	0	0–	—
QUICKSILVER	7	0	0	p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.			
Foreign	18	0	0–	—
To arrive	18	0	0–	—

ZINC.				
In sheets	23	10	0–	—

TIN.				
English, blocks 114	0	0–	—	
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..115	0	0–	—	
Ditto, Refined 119	0	0–	—	
Banca 115	0	0–	—	
Straits 112	0	0-113	0 0	

TIN-PLATES.*				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	7	6–	1 8 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	13	6–	1 14 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	4	0–	1 6 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	10	0–	1 12 6
IC Coke ..... „	1	2	0–	1 3 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	8	0–	1 9 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	12	10	0-13	0 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing....p. lb. 8¾d.,9d.	
Sheets.....p. lb. 8¼d.,9d.	
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6- 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—During the past week nothing of an unusual character has transpired in the Metal Market, the position of which is not materially altered since our last report; only a limited amount of business has been transacted, and prices have undergone but little variation. The almost prohibitive character of the additions to the American Tariff have exercised a less depressing influence on our market than might have been expected, which may be accounted for by the fact that our American export trade has been already so greatly curtailed, that a total suppression of orders from that quarter would not entail much further loss. Manufacturers and shippers have long seen the necessity of finding other outlets for their productions, and have for the most part turned their attention entirely away from America, seeking other markets.

COPPER.—The demand for manufactured descriptions is hardly brisk enough to enable sellers to adhere firmly to fixed rates; and though they are generally quoted, orders can be placed at a fraction under. In cake, tile, and ingot a fair enquiry exists, and full rates are mostly obtained, there being but very little in second hands for sale under price. Foreign is quiet; Burra Burra held for 95*l.*, and upwards; Kapunda, 94*l.*; Spanish, 88*l.* to 89*l.*; Chili, 85*l.* to 86*l.*

YELLOW METAL.—In spite of the combination of makers, yellow metal sheathing is offering in the market under the (would be) monopolists' price of 8¾d. per lb.; brazery sheets, 8¼d. to 8½d.; in fair request.

IRON.—Railway bars continue in fair demand at quotations; merchant bars have been selling freely of late at 5*l.* 17s. 6d., delivered f.o.b. in London; 5*l.* 5s. at the works. Staffordshire is steadily in demand for best qualities; some good shipping orders have been given out during the week, mostly for distant deliveries. Except for inferior kinds, makers are now disinclined to make any concessions in price. Swedish bars are saleable at 10*l.* 15s. to 11*l.* for arrival; 11*l.* and upwards, ex warehouse, according to specification: higher rates are looked for shortly. Swedish freights rule high, and thus prevent importers bringing over any under these prices. Scotch pigs have been quoted up to Thursday at 51s. 3d., mixed numbers; since which they have declined, the market closing 50s. 10½d.

SPELTER.—The spelter market is exceedingly dull, and buyers difficult to find at current quotations; 18*l.* cash, ex warehouse; sales are reported during the week at 17*l.* 17s. 6d.; stock very heavy. Zinc quiet, at 23*l.* to 23*l.* 10s. per ton.

LEAD.—English Pig is dull, and easier in price. Ordinary soft quality can now be purchased at 20*l.* 5s.; W.B., 21*l.* 10s.; other descriptions slow of sale. Spanish pig, 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10s.

TIN.—English is now readily obtainable under fixed rates; a fair enquiry exists. In foreign there is only a very small business doing. Fine Straits, 112*l.* cash; 113*l.*, three months prompt. Banca, 115*l.*

TIN-PLATES.—The market for tin-plates is now firmer than for some time past; makers quote 22s. to 22s. 6d. for IC coke.

STEEL.—The extremely heavy arrivals of Swedish keg, which caused so great a depression to prevail ever since the commencement of the year, are to some extent reduced, and our market, consequently, relieved. The stock in London is now in the hands of only one or two houses, and is held firmly for higher prices, buyers having recently offered 14*l.* 7s. 6d. for large parcel, but holders decline to sell below 15*l.*

SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—Apart from a rapid falling off in the shipments, and a daily increasing stock of pig-iron, apprehensions of a dreary and dangerous winter coming on are already tending to accelerate that fall in the price which set in exactly two months ago. The aggregate sales this week reached about 15,000 tons, at from 51s. 3d. to 50s. 10½d. per ton, cash; and 52s. to 51s. 6d. per ton, open three months, for mixed numbers, g.m.b., pig-iron warrants. Owing to a few of the largest ironmasters reducing their price another 1s. per ton, makers' iron is heavy at 50s. for all No. 1, and 49s. per ton for all No. 3, f.o.b. here.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET took place on Wednesday, and was, beyond comparison, the heaviest ever known. The extraordinary business in Ludcott, and the fluctuation of several pounds per share in a day, during the fortnight, made the difference very heavy, but, so far as we can learn, everything passed off well. Of course, when one particular mine absorbs such a vast amount of attention, others are comparatively neglected, and the general business done this week has not been so extensive as usual, though a fair demand has existed for East Caradon, East Basset, Wheal Buller, North Downs, Wheal Grenville, South Phœnix, East Rosewarne, North Crofty, Condurrow, Carn Camborne, South Frances, Providence Mines, North Treskerby, Wheal Seton, West Caradon, South Caradon, Marke Valley, West Rose Down, &c. Wheal Ludcott shares, in which an enormous business has been done, and which have fluctuated almost every hour, rendering it very unsatisfactory to do business in them, opened soon after our last at 17½, 18; on Monday, rose to 22; on Tuesday, opened at 24, dropped to 19½, sellers, and left off 21½. Wednesday being settling-day, very little done, but the quotation was 22 to 23. On Thursday, opened 22½ to 23; then declined to 21, 21½, sellers, and late in the day rose to 22, 23. Friday, opened 24 to 25, declined to 23½, 24, and after a large business left off 22¾ to 23¼. East Caradon, 45 to 45¼, ex div.; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on two months of 5771*l.* 6s. 4d., and a dividend of 17s. 6d. per share was declared, adding 395*l.* 6s. 4d. to the balance. The report altogether was considered very satisfactory, but no change in the ends since last week. The lode is expected to be cut in the 70 in about six weeks, and little doubt of its being found rich. Fawcett's lode, also, it is hoped, may be found rich at the 70. Marke Valley, 9¼ to 9¾, ex div.; at the meeting, at Salisbury, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 2372*l.*, after payment of dividend of 3s. per share. The report states the north or main part of the lode at the 100 has not yet been reached. The Rose Down lode, in the winze sinking below the 80, is worth 2¼ tons per fm.; the new lode in the western cross-cut, in the 80, has been opened 8 fathoms west, and worth 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. The mine is described as looking as well as at any former period; but the drop in the standard has decreased the profits. East Carn Brea, 16¼ to 16¾; the 50, east of cross-course, is worth 2 tons per fm.; the 40 east, 3 tons per fm.; the winze sinking below the 40, 5 tons per fm.; the winze below the 40, 4 tons per fm.; the winze below the 30, west of western shaft, 2 tons per fm. Great South Tolgus, 4¼ to 4¾; the lode in Lyle's shaft is worth 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fm. Hingston Down, 3 to 3¼; the 110 west is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the 100 ditto, 1 ton per fm.; the 85, 2 tons per fm. Great Wheal Fortune, 28 to 30; Bryn Gwiog, 24 to 25; Camborne Vean, 2¼ to 2½. Cargoll shares advanced to 18, 20. North Crofty shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 3¾ to 4¼; the mine is gradually improving; the 150 has been driven through a course of ore 30 to 40 fms. long, worth 30*l.* to 50*l.* per fm.; and about 6 fathoms before the present end the 140 was worth 100*l.* per fm.; the 140 east is worth 20*l.* per fm.; at the next meeting the accounts will show a profit, and it is not expected any further call will be required. North Roskear, 25 to 26; in the 184 fm. level west the lode continues to improve as it approaches Pearce's shaft, now 5 fathoms distant, and the course of ore passed through in the 174 and 164 fm. level worth in some places over 100*l.* per fm. It will be remembered that this point, to which we have often called attention, would have been met with much earlier but for the accident to the shaft a few months ago, and is near approach now, is one of considerable interest; as the indications are such as to lead to the expectations of a large body of ore at the deep level corresponding with the course of ore first met with in the eastern part of the mine, and from which over 100,000*l.* was divided. The tin department of the mine is also improving; a winze below the 120 is worth 50*l.* per fathom; the 140 is within a few fathoms of this point, and improving. From this winze westward to Wheal Seton boundary, a distance of about 50 fms., this level will pass under the richest part of the course of copper ore which, at the levels above, gave large profits; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the company of 324*l.* 5s. Clifford Amalgamated, 25 to 27; Cook's Kitchen, 29 to 31; Devon Great Consols, 430 to 440. East Rosewarne shares have advanced to 3½, 3¾.

Wheal Grenville shares have not been so firm, and leave off 7¼ to 7½; the ends were not looking quite so well early in the week, but the new cross-cut has intersected the caunter lode, now worth 1 ton per fm. The sampling on Tuesday was 206 tons of copper ore. The last sampling for three months was 66 tons, which averaged 6*l.* 5s. per ton. The present, therefore, is an increase of 140 tons on the quarter, and if it realise the same as the last, will about pay the costs of the mine for the three months, while at least 5000*l.* worth of ore has been added to the reserves since the discovery of the caunter, about four months ago. East Grenville shares have been rather more dealt in, at 49s. to 51s. Gonamena, 2¾ to 3; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 16½ to 17½; Herodsfoot, 37 to 38; New Seton, 100 to 110; North Basset, 4¼ to 4½; North Phœnix, 9 to 10. South Phœnix shares have been in demand, and advanced from 2 to 2¾. West Seton, 230 to 240; the shares remain flat, but in the 100 the lode made a splice; and in driving back in this a lode was found to the south which is now turning out 6 tons of good ore per fathom, and may lead to something good. North Robert, 26s. to 28s.; Redmoor, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 4 to 4½; Sortridge Consols, 9s. to 10s.: South Caradon, 335 to 340; South Carn Brea, 2½ to 2¾; South Condurrow, 12s. to 14s. Condurrow shares more in request, at 50 to 60. On Monday driving was commenced at the 175 east, from the bottom of the shaft, on a lode reported worth 120*l.* per fm. The winze in bottom of the 165 is down 2 fms., worth 58*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the 165 west 40*l.* per fm.; the winze below the 165, 20*l.*; the 165 end east, 20*l.* South Tolgus, 42½ to 45; Tincroft, 11 to 11½; West Caradon, 33 to 34; West Tolgus, 50 to 52½; Wheal Basset, 84 to 86; Wheal Buller, 55 to 60. Rosewarne United, 20 to 22½; at the meeting the shares were subdivided into 1024ths, and a call of 16s. 11d. made. Giesler's shaft has been sunk 29 fms., and a cross-cut commenced to intersect Rosewarne Consols lode, which may take another week to accomplish, and is an important point. Wheal Harriett, 32s. to 34s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 11s. to 12s. North Dolcoath, 24s. to 26s., and in demand; this mine is holding out good prospects. West Rose Down, 19 to 21; a call of 12s. 6d. per share was made at the meeting. The engine-shaft is now down 9 fms. below the adit level, the ground favourable. The deep adit has been extended 48 fms. south. Carn Camborne shares in request, at 22s. 6d. to 25s. At the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and a favourable report read from Capt. Seccombe. Wheal Margaret, 43 to 45; Wheal Mary Ann, 12 to 13; Wheal Seton, 132½ to 135; Wheal Unity, 18s. to 20s. Wheal Uny, 8½ to 8¾; North Trelawny, 25s. to 27s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 183*l.* 4s. 10d., and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Wheal Union, 5 to 5¼. Trelawny, 15 to 15½; the mine has sampled 80 tons of crop ore, and 52 tons of seconds. East Basset shares have been more in demand, and leave off 45 to 47. North Downs largely dealt in, and leave off 4¼ to 4¾. North Treskerby shares declined to 34, and leave off 34 to 35. South Frances shares in request, at 106 to 107½; East Russell, 3¾ to 4.

On the Stock Exchange dealings in Mining Shares have been exceedingly numerous during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Wheal Russell, 4; Grambler, 16¼, 17½; Grenville, 7¼; North Downs, 4½, 4¼, 4¾; North Wheal Crofty, 3⅝, 3¾, 4; Devon Great Consols, 432½, 437½; East Basset, 46; East Caradon, 45⅝, 46¼, 45¼, 46; Wheal Trelawny, 14½, 16½; Marke Valley, 10; North Wheal Basset, 4⅜; Wheal Buller, 57½; East Carn Brea, 16; Mwyndy, 1½; West Caradon, 34. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, ½, ⅝; Port Phillip, 1⅜, 1½; Worthing, ⅜; Yudanamutana, 2¾; Scottish Australian, 1½, 1⅝. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre, 21¾, 22½, 22¾, 22½; St. John del Rey, 60½, 61, 58½, 57¾, 59, 59½; United Mexican, 6⅜, 6⅝; Capula, ½, ⅝; East del Rey, 1½, 1⅝; Santa Barbara, 1¼.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 10½, 10¾ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 2½, 2¾ prem.; Commercial Union Assurance, ⅛, ⅜ pm.; Universal Marine, 1½, 1⅝ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, par; Mercantile Fire, 1½, 1¾ prem.; Metropolitan Wagon, 1½, 2 prem.; Union Bank of Ireland, ¼ dis. to par; Bank of Hindostan, ⅛, ¼ prem.; Canadian Oil, ⅛, ¼ prem.; Ottoman Gas, par to ¼ prem. Mount Rose Copper Mining shares, ½, ⅝ prem.; Otea Copper, ¼, ½ pm.; and Fortune Mining Company (Western Australia), ⅛, ¼ prem. Dun Mountain have been dealt in at 1, 1⅛. We learn that a fresh discovery of chrome has been made, of a finer quality than any yet discovered.

From an advertisement which appears in another column it will be seen that the directors of the Hafod-y-Wern Slate Company, a property situated in the great Bangor range, are proposing to raise a small amount of additional capital to develope their works; and every information as to the satisfactory position of the board of management will be given to individuals making personal application. At the last meeting, in March, a further issue of 20,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares, was determined upon; 12,000*l.* was then taken, and the 8000*l.* remaining are now offered to the public. The reports of Mr. Macdougal Smith, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Williams (manager of Lord Palmerston's quarries) show the value of the property as compared with its cost to the company, and fully testify to the solid character of the investment. Nothing can be more encouraging than the details conveyed in its lengthened statement, the whole of the evidence coming from first-class practical authorities.

The Atlas Mining and Smelting Company, to which we have before alluded as being in course of formation for working the property lately held by the South Devon Iron and General Mining Company, has now issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column. The capital is fixed at 35,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, and the promoters remark that the great value of the tin lodes and the iron deposits is an ascertained fact. At the present shallow depth, the tin mine has more than paid its cost during this year; and it only requires to be fully developed to ensure, it is believed, continuous dividends; and the shareholders in the late company are now offered a bonus equal to 100 per cent. upon the shares they subscribe for—*i. e.*, for every 1*l.* they will be entitled to 2*l.* stock in the company. The property has been highly favourably reported upon by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, and also by Capt. J. Warren.

A limited liability company, with an ample capital, is in course of formation for working the Wellington, North Vigra, Cambrian, and Herdreforian Mines. The promoters of the Dolfrwynog Mining Company intend forthwith to take steps to secure a meeting of the holders of shares in the several mines referred to, in order that the desirability of dispensing of their interests to the company may be taken into consideration, and that their co-operation may be secured. The capital required is estimated at about 80,000*l.*

An undertaking, incorporated with limited liability, has been organised to be called the Crowan Consols Copper Mining Company, for the purpose of working the property formerly known as Wheal Strawbery and Wheal Dumpling. This property adjoins the celebrated old Wheal Abraham and Crenver Mines, which returned in 16 years more than 2,000,000*l.* worth of copper. Wheal Dumpling, which was worked about 40 years since, was abandoned for want of the necessary capital to purchase a steam-engine and the requisite machinery; and Wheal Strawbery was developed to about 70 fms. below the adit, having yielded considerable quantities of ore, there being left standing some ore ground that will pay for working. This portion of the company's property, it is said, was abandoned solely on account of an accident, causing the death of four men employed at the op-

while placing new pumps in the shaft. The property, which is of an extensive character, is held at a royalty of 1-18th for a term of 21 years, the options of purchase being 2200 fully paid-up (2*l.*) shares. The capital is fixed at 12,000*l.*, in 6000 shares, of 2*l.* each, which includes the purchase. The large profits realised by the Midland Wagon Company, and other kindred associations for leasing rolling stock to railway companies, have recently been alluded to in our columns, and an additional undertaking of a similar character has now been formed under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts—the General Rolling Stock Company—with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, for securing the advantages derivable from these concerns, which have hitherto been local, to the whole of the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The General Rolling Stock Company, however, possesses several new features, and it is anticipated that still larger profits will result. The company will not, in the first instance, establish works or plant for building purposes, but will simply purchase, maintain, and lease the carriages and wagons; and it is, moreover, proposed to take special powers to lease completed lines of railway, and work them at a fixed rate, equal to a certain agreed percentage on capital. The latter class of business has proved highly profitable to private capitalists, and the inference is that it would be equally remunerative to a company, although heretofore no company has turned its attention to the subject. The direction includes gentlemen of high commercial standing, both in London and elsewhere.

THE IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, on Wednesday, the following special resolution, adopted on April 23, was unanimously confirmed:—"That the memorandum of agreement for carrying out the amalgamation of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (limited) with the Hibernian Mine Company, now read, be adopted, and that the directors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (limited) be requested to have the said agreement executed." Since our last quotation of this company's shares, at the low figure of 37*l.* 5s., they have risen to 40*l.* for cash or account—being a rise of 2*l.* 15s. within the last few days. We hope the suggestion made by Mr. Octavius O'Brien, that this company should establish alkali works for the consumption of their own superior iron pyrites, will not be lost sight of, but carried out either on their own account or in conjunction with the directors of other mines in the Vale of Ovoca. The very efficient manner in which everything connected with this company is conducted is a guarantee that alkali works would be well directed by them, and prove a source of great profit to the proprietors. The Mining Company of Ireland shares are, as is often the case with securities on which the next dividend will not be payable for five or six months, rather flat, business having been done at 17*l.* 10s. for cash and account. Not much business has been done in the following mines, and they are rather flat at the quotations—Carysfort (30s. paid), 33s.; (1*l.* paid), 16s. 6d.; Connorree, 28s.; General Mining Company for Ireland, 4*l.* 5s. We have not lost sight of the allegation of mismanagement of the Carysfort Mines, but pressure of other important matter prevents our entering on the subject this week.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5446 tons of ore were sold, realising 27,313*l.* 5s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 120*l.* 8s.; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, 5*l.* 0s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 351 tons 5 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
10	3726	£116 14 0	6¼	£4 9 6	£72 6 0
20	2815	116 4 0	6⅜	4 14 0	73 6 6
1	2851	118 7 0	7	5 11 0	79 2 0
10	2722	121 0 0	6⅜	5 6 0	79 15 0
17	5446	120 8 0	6¼	5 0 6	77 14 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 4*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s.

At the Vigra and Clogau Copper Mining Company meeting the directors declared a dividend of 4200*l.* (1*l.* per share), leaving nearly 4000*l.* in hand to the credit of next account. The yield of gold during the past five weeks has been 780 ozs.—for the week ending June 14, 142 ozs. 4 dwts.; June 21, 178 ozs. 10 dwts.; 28, 141 ozs. 11 dwts.; July 4, 178 ozs.; and July 12, 140 ozs. 10 dwts.

At the Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 3824*l.* 16s. A dividend of 1350*l.* (3s. per share) was declared, leaving a balance of 2372*l.* to be carried to the credit of the next account.

At the East Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. W. Childs in the chair), the accounts for the quarter ending June showed a profit of 577*l.* 6s. 4d. A dividend of 487*l.* (17s. 6d. per share) was declared, and adding 395*l.* 6s. 4d. to the balance. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance last audit, 789*l.* 13s. 11d.; by copper ores sold (less 1-16th dues), 1175. 2*l.*; tin (less 1-20th dues), 1140*l.* 18s. 3d. = 2888*l.* 9s. 4d.—Labour cost, 1115. 3d.; merchants' bills, 566*l.* 2s. 6d.—showing a slight profit on the two months' working, and carrying on 798*l.* 14s. 7d. to credit.

At the West Wheal Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 447*l.* 18s.; copper ore sold, less dues, 1231*l.* 7s. 5d.=1709*l.* 5s. 5d.—Cost, May, 615*l.* 8s. 3d.; June, 326*l.* 5s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 241*l.* 16s.; leaving balance of 526*l.* 14s. 5d.

At the East Treskerby Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed balance of 481*l.* 2s. 9d. A call of 15s. per share was made. The purser and agent were authorised to file a petition in the Stannaries Court, in the name of the former, against such defaulting shareholders as they may think it advisable to sue; and the meeting, recognising with pleasure the constant and unwearied attention of the purser and manager to the affairs of the company, expressed its cordial approval of all their proceedings, and ratified the same with a vote of thanks. The report of Capts. J. Nankivell and R. Knuckey is among the Mining Correspondence.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on July 11, the accounts showed a balance of 779*l.* 10s.; and a call of 1s. per share was made. The liabilities amount to 2*l.* 7s. 7d.; against which they have cash at bankers 471*l.* 16s. 4d., and ore sold, 596*l.* 18s. 2d. Capts. A. Waters and T. Harvey reported on the mine:—"We have together 15 pitches being worked by 35 men, at tributes varying from 100s. to 20s. per ton of ore—men paying all cost. We have a cargo of barytes ready, and shall have a parcel of No. 1 quality blende, with the lead ore next month. Since the last general meeting we have opened ground, &c., as follows:—Driving levels, &c., 51 fms. 3 ft.; stoping for barytes and blende, 38 fms. 4 ft.—Total, 90 fms. 3 ft. 4 in." They have 30 persons employed, exclusive of carr'ers.

At the Maudlin Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 274*l.* 18s. 7d. The liabilities amount to 840*l.* 18s. 7d.; against which they have to issue, 566*l.* Messrs. McConnell, Dyer, and Sharp were appointed the committee of management; and the secretary having brought to the notice of the meeting the additional labour and responsibility that would devolve on Capt. Tregay, in consequence of the erection of a steam-engine, it was resolved that Capt. Tregay's salary be increased to 8*l.* 8s. per month, the said increase to date from the time the engine commences to work. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting concluded by paying a similar compliment to the secretary, after a satisfactory explanation of the working of the mines. The cost of West Wheal Maudlin was 475*l.*

At the Trumpet United Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of 546*l.* 11s. 10d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Rosewarne United meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 966*l.* 16s. 9d., which was divided *pro rata* among the shareholders. It was resolved to multiply the shares from 512 into 1024, and also to retain the London office open. The prospects on the Rosewarne Consols lode are very encouraging, and an important discovery may shortly be made in Giesler's shaft on that lode.

At the Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Fawcett in the chair), a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. Harding (secretary of Marke Valley) was appointed secretary, and the offices of the company were removed to Saltash. The Chairman said there were few young mines that could boast of having realised the same results as Carn Camborne during the first year's operations—of having raised 6000*l.* worth of ore. He might inform the meeting that it was the intention of the directors to erect a 24-in. cylinder engine, which would be ample for all present requirements, both for pumping and drawing. Captain Seccombe was of opinion that, although it would not be actually required for some six or nine months, it was, perhaps, desirable to at once look out for a suitable engine, in order to be prepared for all emergencies, and to do full justice to what he deemed a most promising property. A committee of management were appointed. The National Provincial Bank was chosen as the bankers of the company.

At the West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Fawcett in the chair), a call of 12s. 6d. per share was made. The Chairman, having expressed a favourable opinion of the property, stated they were bringing up a deep adit, which would be of great benefit to the mine, in addition to which it would intersect all the lodes to be considered their valuable grant.

At the North Roskear Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 394*l.* 5s. 9d.

At the North Trelawny Mine quarterly meeting, on July 9, the accounts showed a debit balance of 183*l.* 4s. 10d.; to discharge which, and for further operations, a call of 4s. 6d. per share was made. The report is encouraging, inasmuch as the 76, which was reported about two months since, is yielding a fair amount of silver-lead both to the north and south, together about 13 cwts. per fathom; and a winze sinking below the 76 is producing 5 cwts. per fm. They have just sold about 8 tons, at 23*l.* 10s. 6d. per ton. They have about 3 tons of second quality at surface. In driving the cross-cut from the 76 they passed through three branches, carrying good stones of lead, and expected to fall in with the lode in about 3 fms. deeper, which fact speaks for itself. The next level.

At the New Wheal Seton quarterly meeting, on July 10, the accounts showed a debit balance of 63*l.* 1s. 10d., and a call of 30s. per share was made. The report stated that the engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 52, and from the indications at that level there is every reason to expect a great improvement at the 62, which they expect to reach in about three months. The 52 west is producing some tons of ore, and the eastern level has a promising lodes. Other places are looking encouraging.

At the East India Coal Company extraordinary general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wylde in the chair), an adjournment took place, in consequence of there not being sufficient shareholders present to form a quorum. The meeting was convened for the purpose of submitting special resolutions to authorise the directors to borrow upon debentures any sum not exceeding 150*l.*, at such rate of interest (not exceeding 6 per cent.) as the directors may think fit, such debentures to be convertible into shares, and if not converted to be repaid in five years. It was explained that the object of raising money upon debentures was to obtain a larger working capital, wherewith to extend the company's operations.

LEEDS, JULY 17.—During the past week the same degree of animation has shown itself as for some weeks past, and a considerable amount of business has been done at advanced prices. There has been a good demand for the new shares in the Cornubia Mine at 2s. 6d. prem., and few sellers.—E. BROOK, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

LEEDS, JULY 17.—In mining shares the market continues languid. Little business has been done. Quotations continue depressed.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday 120 fresh ships arrived. For house coal the demand was brisk, and a large business done at 3d. per ton advance in prices. Hartley's were in full supply, and rather lower in value; manufacturers' steady at last quotations. Best house coal, 16s. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 3d. to 14s. 3d.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday, only 20 fresh ships having come forward, the demand for house coal was animated, and on second-class sorts a further advance of from 3d. to 6d. per ton was realised. Hartley's and manufacturers' without change in value.—On Friday, only 45 ships arrived. The demand for house coal was good at fully last day's prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' steady at slightly higher quotations. Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Braddyll's Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Eden Main, 15s. 9d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 15s. 3d.; Wharncliffe Wallsend, 15s. 3d.; Hasting's Hartley, 14s. 3d.; Lambert's West Hartley, 14s.: 2 cargoes unsold; 105 ships at sea.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Two typographical errors crept into my last letter, in reference to the newly-discovered comet. The comet was discovered by Mr. Tempel, of Marseilles, in the constellation of Cassopia. The error, I presume, arose from the hurried manner in which my letter was written. A few weeks ago I informed your readers they must not expect an extravagant temperature yet: this prediction has been correct. The weather for the past week has been of the changeable, unsettled character stated in my last letter. For the coming week the weather will be unsettled, with strong winds about the 19th and 20th; the latter part rather changeable. To all appearance there will be some severe thunderstorms between the 27th and 31st. In reply to some of your readers, permit me to state I do not trouble myself about the honest old St. Swithin; I would rather say "Peace to his ashes."

26, *Throgmorton-street, July* 17. G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of "The Climate of England."

THE ADVERTISER, a young man 30 years of age, with 10 years' practical experience in all branches of colliery management, will be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT shortly as MANAGER or ASSISTANT. Satisfactory reference, &c.—Address, "Box 1," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by the proprietor of an IRONWORKS at present in full work, a PARTNER, either PRACTICALLY ACQUAINTED with the MANUFACTURE of IRON, or of energetic business habits, who would give his time and bring a few thousands. References given and required.—Address, "L. Q.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a PARTNER, with a capital of £2000 or £4000, to TAKE a ONE FOURTH or a ONE HALF SHARE in a good paying PIG-IRON and COAL WORKS in SOUTH WALES. This is a *bona fide* good concern, and will produce 40 or 50 per cent. on capital at once.—Address, giving full address, "D. E. F.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a CRUSHING ENGINE, cylinder about 20 in., stroke not less than 5 ft. clear, with one or two fly-wheels, boiler on the Cornish plan.—Apply by letter, stating the age of the engine and boiler, with price delivered free on board at the nearest port, to Mr. ENNOR, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—P.S. Letters not stating the price will not be noticed.

NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.—This ingenious invention is a COMBINATION of the SLIDE RULE and the READY RECKONER, and is ADAPTED for COMPUTING the VALUE of QUANTITY, as also for WORKING COSTS.—Sold by the inventor, R. DUNLOP, accountant, Works of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, Cwm Avon, Taibach, Glamorganshire. Price 1s. 6d., or by post 1s. 7d. in stamps.

EAST CRINNIS AND SOUTH PAR CONSOLS MINE.—TO BE SOLD very shortly, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (full particulars of which will appear next week) a most excellent 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE and BOILERS; a 70 in. ditto; a 24 in. WINDING ENGINE ditto; a 20 in. CRUSHING ENGINE and STAMPS; 200 fms. of main rods, varying from 15 in. to 12 in., with strapping plates and bolts to fit; 200 fms. of excellent pitwork, varying from 10 to 20 in. pumps, together with an immense quantity of all kinds of general MINING MATERIALS of excellent quality.

This sale will offer a first-rate opportunity to purchasers. Further particulars may be had of the agents, on the mine; or of Mr. WEST, engineer, Tredenham House, St. Blazey.—Dated July 15, 1862.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of COAL and FIRE-CLAY TO BE LET, including a 4 ft. 6 in. vein and a 2 ft. vein of coal, and a 4 ft. 6 in. vein of fire-clay. To the two latter a level is already made, and both can be very cheaply worked. The fire-clay is splendid, and the larger vein of coal is of excellent quality. The whole adjoin the town of Swansea, where an immense trade can be done at high prices with the coal, and with the fire-clay, fire-bricks, water pipes, &c., a very large income could be realised.—Applications to be made to Mr. THOMAS REES, Swansea.

SLATE QUARRIES.—The LEASE of a most VALUABLE SLATE PROPERTY, consisting of 140 acres, FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, situate in MERIONETHSHIRE, within eight miles of the port of Port Madoc. The slate vein lies directly in the run of the celebrated Festiniog range, and adjoins closely a quarry of proved value.—Address, for full particulars, "Bona Fides," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH WALES COAL.—TO BE LET, the COAL and IRONSTONE UNDER the LANDS of Lieut.-Col. Cowell Stepney, situate in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY. The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property and communicates with the sea and South Wales Railway. It is probable that a line of railway will be made through this property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. FIELD and ROSCOE, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. WILLIAM ROSSER, Mining Engineer, Llanelly.

TO CAPITALISTS.
THREE MOST ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS FOR SALE, IN THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER, IN GERMANY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the whole of a most VALUABLE COAL MINE, situated in Hanover, being held on lease for the term of 80 years, covering an area of 86 acres, which may be increased two-fold. The first seam of coal, at a depth of 15 fms. only, is 20 in. in thickness, with an inclination of 16°. The situation of the mine is extremely advantageous.

LOT 2.—A most VALUABLE SAW MILLS, situate about seven minutes' walk from Lot 1, consisting of one vertical saw frame, two circular saws, &c., driven by two water-wheels, 12 ft. diameter and 14 horse power, with considerable room for enlargement at any time.

LOT 3.—A highly LUCRATIVE PAPER MILLS, situate one mile distant from the saw mills, and within 12 miles from the capital, together with 40 acres of arable and meadow land, and 10 acres of garden. The mill is furnished with one paper machine, two rag engines, and one rag cutter, is worked by a water-wheel and a steam-engine, and can produce 15 cwts. of paper ready for use in twelve hours.

The above property is highly valuable, presenting to the capitalist large returns for outlay, the price of each lot being very moderate.

For further particulars, apply from Ten to Twelve, to Mr. W. E. KOCHS, civil engineer and general agent, 6, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINERAL FIELD, NEWLY DISCOVERED, DERBYSHIRE.—The COTON PARK ESTATE, containing 356 A. 3 R. 24 P., in a ring fence. A trial boring, recently completed, on this estate has established the fact that the well-known measures of POT-CLAY, FIRE-CLAY, IRONSTONE, and COAL are under this estate. The Little Coal, 4 ft. thick, was reached at about 90 yards, and the Main Coal, 13 ft. 2½ in., was reached at about 160 yards from the surface. The boring has not proceeded below the Main Coal, but it is well known that there are various seams of coal lying at moderate depths below the Main Coal, of which the Woodfield Coal, 6 ft., and the Eureka Coal, 4 ft., are both profitably worked in neighbouring collieries.

The lowest seam, the Eureka Coal, would, according to the results shown by the boring, be reached at a depth of 280 yards or thereabouts, and the Woodfield Coal at a depth of about 230 yards.

The Coton Park estate is in the immediate neighbourhood of the extensive collieries now at work at Gresley, Moira, Swadlincote, Newhall, and Bretby, and is well situated for access to the great consuming coal markets, as well London as the Midland Counties.

Arrangements are being made for offering this estate, with its valuable minerals, for sale at an early period, of which due notice will be given. In the meantime, application may be made for further particulars to T. C. GILLETT, Esq., mining engineer, Derby; or to Messrs. BASS and JENNINGS, solicitors, Burton-on-Trent.

VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY, near WHITEHAVEN.—TO BE LET, by proposal, for a term of 21 years, with immediate possession, the very VALUABLE, EXTENSIVE, and well proved IRON ORE ROYALTY, within and under the ancient enclosed lands of the BIRKS and CROSSLACON ESTATES, situate in the township of FRIZINGTON, in the parish of ARLECDON, in the county of CUMBERLAND, comprising an area of upwards of 200 acres, in a ring fence, distant about five miles from Whitehaven, having the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway for its southern boundary, and adjoining the valuable iron ore mines of the Parkside Mining Company on the south and east, and those of Messrs. S. W. Smith and Co., at Crossgill and High House, on or towards the east.

Mr. THOMAS LEATHES, the resident farmer, will show the royalty, and lithographed plans may be had, and the terms and conditions of letting may be seen on application to Mr. POSTLETHWAITE, solicitor, Whitehaven, who will receive proposals up to the 21st of July, 1862, shortly after which day the taker will be declared.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.—On Monday, Dolcoath Mine was visited by Mr. Temple, the secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners, and a physician from London; they saw the men changing in the "Dry," and a great number of miners ascending and descending by the man-engine. They asked the miners a great many questions, and examined the chests of some of them to ascertain the state of their health. One of the men is about 80 years old, and had worked underground between sixty-five and seventy years. This old veteran was catechised more than any of his younger partners, and the gentlemen were highly pleased to have an opportunity to see one who has been so long engaged in the underground operations of this locality.

NORTH PAR COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—Messrs. R. Hooper and R. Cull have presented a petition to the Court of Bankruptcy, praying that this company may be wound-up. The petition will be heard on August 5.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Robert Mushet, of Coleford, has presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying that this company may be wound-up. The petition will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood, on July 23.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—Vice-Chancellor Wood appointed yesterday for the nomination of an official manager, to superintend the winding-up of this company.

NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH.—The Master of the Rolls proposes to make a call of 5s. per share upon the contributories on Thursday next.

TRETOIL (WINDING-UP).—The hearing of this case will be continued on Tuesday, before Mr. Lemon, at Vice-Chancellor Wood's Chambers. It appears that certain shares have been surrendered to the company, upon a special meeting agreeing to relieve them from the calls due, and it is now, as we are informed, intended to place the former holders of these shares upon the list of contributories.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—The vein of rich silver has been cut in the lode at the 84 fathom level. Captain Knapp, the manager, will forthwith issue a circular to the shareholders.

SILVER ORE.—Messrs. H. Bath and Sons, of Swansea, have just received two cargoes (705 tons) of silver ore, consigned to them from Caldera, of the estimated value of 35,250*l.* The arrivals of cast copper, regulus, and ore, it will be seen, were also very heavy.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 11th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Laxey	100	£16 10 0	Panther Co.
Cargoll	85	14 9 6	T. Somers.

Sold on the 14th July.

Frongoch	85	12 5 0	Panther Co.
ditto	85	12 8 0	ditto
East Darren	80	15 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cefn Brwyno	58	12 10 0	Panther Co.
Cwm Erfin	23	15 5 0	Treffry's Estate.
ditto	32	15 12 6	ditto

Sold on the mine.

Holmbush	23¼	16 12 6	Michell.

This mine also sold 180 tons of mundic, at 14s. per ton.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 12th June.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Kitty (St. Agnes)	8	9	2	8	—	502 7 1—	—
Penhalls	6	11	0	21	—	413 4 9—	—
Wheal Uny	11	2	2	19	61 5 0	681 18 6—	Bissoe.

Sold on the 16th July.

St. Day United	35	16	0	18	—	1924 13 5—	Williams, Harvey.

TINSTUFF sold on the 11th July.

Mines.	Barrows.	Per barrow.	Amount.	Purchasers.
New Wh. Vaddon	297	0 4 9	£70 15 0	—
West Grylls	83	0 8 5	35 0 0	—
East Grylls	116	0 3 4	19 4 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 2, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 17.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	127	£4 10 6	Hingston Down	67	£4 16 0
ditto	125	4 5 6	ditto	66	2 16 6
ditto	123	3 17 6	ditto	65	3 6 0
ditto	118	3 10 6	ditto	51	3 10 0
ditto	117	8 4 6	ditto	50	6 4 6
ditto	116	3 12 6	Great Wheal Martha	83	1 1 0
ditto	112	3 18 0	ditto	80	0 18 6
ditto	109	4 8 6	ditto	50	2 2 0
ditto	102	1 19 6	ditto	42	3 19 6
ditto	96	8 11 6	Holmbush	72	12 0 6
ditto	93	3 12 0	ditto	67	9 7 0
ditto	83	8 9 0	ditto	60	2 17 6
ditto	79	4 4 0	ditto	24	2 17 6
ditto	77	6 19 0	Bedford United	111	5 19 0
ditto	72	2 19 6	ditto	102	5 1 6
ditto	68	3 2 6	Lady Bertha	70	1 10 0
ditto	65	4 8 6	ditto	50	2 10 6
ditto	64	3 15 6	ditto	40	4 4 6
ditto	56	8 14 0	Wheal Friendship	83	3 10 0
ditto	55	4 19 6	ditto	63	11 0 6
ditto	40	3 16 0	East Russell	55	6 9 6
ditto	21	8 4 0	ditto	53	5 2 6
East Caradon	98	5 6 6	ditto	32	5 0 6
ditto	88	5 5 6	Wheal Emma	49	3 17 6
ditto	73	10 18 6	ditto	48	7 3 0
ditto	70	8 6 0	ditto	37	1 11 0
ditto	65	5 8 0	Kelly Bray	49	1 11 0
ditto	56	5 16 6	ditto	45	4 12 0
Phœnix Mines	88	3 12 0	ditto	26	3 4 0
ditto	87	3 5 6	South Bedford	70	3 5 6
ditto	78	3 19 6	ditto	40	1 8 0
ditto	73	3 16 0	Gunnis Lake (Clitters)	62	4 3 0
ditto	51	13 2 0	ditto	38	4 4 0
ditto	50	9 18 6	Wheal Yarner	77	2 13 6
Marke Valley	102	3 17 0	Bampfylde	57	15 15 0
ditto	79	4 6 0	Brookwood	54	5 13 6
ditto	78	4 11 0	ditto	3	16 9 0
ditto	58	6 0 0	Gawton	45	3 9 6
ditto	44	6 16 0	Fursdon	31	6 14 0
ditto	24	2 0 6	Hawkmoor	30	4 16 6
Hingston Down	70	3 6 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	1918	£9270 13 0	Wheal Emma	134	£590 8 6
East Caradon	450	3041 15 6	Kelly Bray	120	366 3 0
Phœnix Mines	427	2353 10 6	South Bedford	110	285 5 0
Marke Valley	385	1783 2 0	Gunnis Lake (Clit.)	100	416 18 0
Hingston Down	369	1453 6 0	Yarner	77	205 19 6
Great Wh. Martha	253	433 2 0	Bampfylde	57	897 15 0
Holmbush	221	1993 14 0	Brookwood	57	355 16 0
Bedford United	214	1183 3 6	Gawton	45	156 7 6
Lady Bertha	160	400 5 0	Fursdon	31	207 14 0
Wheal Friendship	146	985 1 6	Hawkmoor	30	144 15 0
East Wheal Russell	140	788 11 0			

Average Standard ..... £120 8 0 | Average Produce 6¼
Average Price per ton £5 0 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 5446 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 351 tons 5 cwts.
Amount of Money £27,313 5 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £121 0 0.—Average Produce 6⅝
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £116 14 0.—Produce, 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	710 5–6	£3113 6 9
Freeman and Co.	311½	1626 6 6
Grenfell and Sons	368	3390 12 6
Crown Copper Company	49½	231 8 3
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	898½	4131 4 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	661 5–6	3512 6 0
Mason and Elkington	472½	2662 7 0
Bankart and Sons	574	3250 6 0
Copper Miners' Company	501½	2469 17 6
Charles Lambert	677	2316 6 6
Sweetland and Co.	221	609 4 0
Total	5446	£27,313 5 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—West Caradon 529—South Caradon 483—North Treskerby 483—Great Wheal Busy 400—Clifford Amalgamated 281—North Downs 193—Wheal Polmear 110—St. Day United 100—South Crinnis 100—Craddock Moor 97—Duchy and Peru, 87—New Treleigh Consols 48—Burra Burra 31—Perran Mines 24—Wheal Rose 24.—Total, 2990 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 936—West Seton 589—Seton and Pendarves 386—East Pool 326—Fowey Consols 320—Tincroft 301—East Crinnis 242—Condurrow 209—South Frances 206—Wheal Grenville 206—Wheal Basset 197—South Tolgus 174—East Basset 134—Tywarnhaile 134—Camborne Vean 73—South Basset 65—Dolcoath 64—Stray Park 53—Molland 52—Carn Camborne 24—East Grenville 18—South Crofty 13—Henrietta 8—Trefusis 3.—Total, 4723 tons.

THIRD SALE IN JULY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1852	3161	8¼	£22,785 7 6	£120 6 0	£87 2 0	£98 0
1853	3615	7¾	22,022 3 0	120 9 0	83 6 0	107 10
1854	4327	6⅜	27,341 3 0	136 11 0	95 5 0	126 0
1855	4276	6⅜	30,882 13 6	143 14 0	104 2 0	128 0
1856	5208	6⅛	26,798 10 0	122 13 0	79 18 0	107 10
1857	4186	6	22,411 6 0	133 18 0	88 9 0	117 0
1858	4213	6	19,448 16 6	123 18 0	77 16 0	107 10
1859	3529	6¼	21,055 19 6	134 6 0	91 10 0	107 10
1860	4510	6⅜	23,975 9 6	127 11 6	84 1 0	102 10
1861	5096	6⅜	24,202 0 0	121 18 0	77 4 0	93 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE NEW BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated with limited liability, under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-1857.
Capital £10,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each.
10s. per share to be paid upon application, and 30s. on allotment. The remainder to be payable at intervals of three months.

DIRECTORS.

To be chosen at the special meeting of shareholders to be called for that purpose.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London.
COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Bennett and Harding, 109, Fenchurch-street, London.
MANAGERS—Messrs. Cave and Co., Yappo, Australia.

This company is formed for working the rich deposits of copper ore contained in properties granted by the Government of South Australia, at a surface rent of 10s. per acre, free from royalty or dues of any kind upon the ores raised. The properties consist of three separate allotments, of 80 acres each, adjoining each other, and forming a length of one and a half mile.

The company's surveyor reports the range of this immense body of mineral to be very regular for the entire length of one mile and a half, varying from 130 to 160 yards wide, formed of solid ribs of carbonate, malachite, and red oxide of copper ore, containing from 19 to 59½ per cent. of pure copper.

The mine is under development by a private company, who, in order to more effectually develope the resources of the property, have agreed to dispose of 400 shares, of £5 each, which sum, it is estimated, will be ample to complete the necessary works, and bring the mine into a profitable position. The shares in the Burra Burra Mine, with £5 paid, are now worth £120, and have received in dividends £280. It is anticipated that the shares in the New Burra Burra will become of equal value, and that the mine will rank with the richest in the colony.

The reports of Prof. D. T. Ansted and Messrs. Cave and Co. are annexed. Specimens of the ores, plans, and every information may be had at the office of the company. Upon the list being complete, a meeting will be held to elect directors, &c., and to provide for the future management of the company in London.

Applications for shares will be received by Messrs. FULLER and Co., 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

Report on the New Burra Burra Mine, situate on the Yappo-wina-wirrins, near Mount Rose, in the north of the colony of South Australia.

This mineral property (of which the accompanying plan is a correct delineation) consists of three sections of 80 acres each, numbered respectively 1361, 1370, and 1444. These sections are held under the mining regulations of the province, a copy of which is attached to the plan, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of Mounts Stuart and Rose, and in the midst of a rich mineral district, wherein are the mines of the Great Northern and other companies. There is abundance of good timber and building materials near at hand, and water is obtained easily near the surface. The mineral indications are on a very large and extensive scale, being from the foot of Mount Coffin to the south-east extremity of the property about 1½ mile. They consist of ironstone and gossan lodes or veins traversing the clay-slate, following the strike or run of the igneous rock. The lodes are accompanied by highly crystalline coarse felspathic rock, forming a long dyke on back of lodes, and against the great mass of igneous rock. The general underlay of the lodes is to the south-west, at an angle of 75° to 80° to the horizon. These lodes are repeated several times across the section carrying the veins of copper ore, samples of which are now sent, and which yield a produce of copper varying from 17 to 59½ per cent. The average width of the indications is from 30 to 160 yards. The copper vein shows very powerfully at A, where it is about 4 yards wide, of the same quality as the specimens Nos. 2, 3, 4 (as sent per *Irene*, and by December and January mails, to which packages all numbers refer and correspond). The specimen No. 1 is taken from the end immediately adjoining Mount Coffin; at B south-east there is a great outcrop of the mineral, or, as the miners call it, a great boil. This is 30 yards wide and 70 yards long, with copper veins at C, nearly 120 yards from centre of B, the intervening space being a bundle of these indications and iron. When this part is opened out it will doubtless yield large quantities of the richest copper ore—namely, red oxide (see specimens of minerals and ore in various parcels, numbered from 6 to 8 inclusive. The upheaving or disturbing igneous rock is the usual binary granite or hypersthene rock of the colony, composed essentially of felspar and quartz; the rock varies very much in its composition in various localities; it is often called freestone or sandstone here, but it it is in reality a decomposing igneous rock. The samples marked general igneous rock (sent by December mail), numbered from 1 to 6, show it as found about the colony, the hardest being used as a building stone, and the whitest, and finest, and most decomposed for fire-bricks, and would doubtless make good china earth. The other package of igneous rock samples are from the mine; two of them are from Mount Coffin: Nos. 1 to 7 show the rock in its varous aspects (round and about the mine). The two minerals composing the rock vary in quality and relative quantity, the one often replacing the other in great measure, and either or both are replaced by iron, as seen in two specimens from Mount Coffin in same package, a little mica accompanying it. The iron is so abundant in Mount Coffin that in places it becomes nearly a pure ironstone. Samples of ironstone from the lodes are sent. These slate are clay-slates, of which appears to me to be the lower Silurian, very much disturbed and fractured by the above-described igneous rock. I send 13 specimens of the clay-slates, and some specimens of corallines found in the limestone that interstratifies with the clay-slates. I should like you to get an opinion about these from the Curator of the Geological Museum, take him all the specimens of igneous rock and clay-slates, and their corallines. The limestone they are found in is a blue magnesian. The slate and igneous rock being in such a decomposing state makes the country for mining operations good pick-and-gad ground, where but little timber would be required, except in flats and shafts. On the plan the brown streak shows the run of the iron lodes, and the green therein the copper veins. This lode runs through the valley that lies between the two spurs of Mount Coffin on the south-east side of the mount; it is deflected in places out of a right line, and its general is 60° west of north and east of south; all the paying mines of the colony have these conditions, either being on flats, like Wallaroo or Kapunda, or high table lands with low hills, like the Burra. I consider the mineral indications and the mineral actually seen on this property guarantees a good mine, especially when the immense magnitude and rich quality is taken into consideration. I do not think there would be much water to contend with for some time, and that the mine could be worked cheaply, with the single exception of carting the ore down to port. I send you samples of ore in large pieces, Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, by Mr. James Fotheringham, per *Irene*, to arrive about March or April, and in another parcel by December mail smaller samples, 1 to 8, and average of some in powder, with the assay button in each, from each also the geological specimens. By this (January) mail I send samples of minerals, Nos. 1 to 8.

LOW UNDULATING COUNTRY.

List of samples and specimens sent in various parcels, the numbers corresponding in each for minerals, such as copper ore; geological specimens, such as the slates and rock, &c.; also the numbers corresponding with those sent per *Irene*.

Eight samples, per the December mail, 1861:—

Minerals, No. 1.	Copper ore from	Mount Coffin	59½	per cent.
No. 2.	„	„ A, back of lode	17	„
No. 3.	„	„ A, copper glance	54½	„
No. 4.	„	„ A, carbonate of oxide	38, varies to 36	„
No. 5.	„	„ D, copper glance and iron	45	„
No. 6.	„	„ B, back of lode	19	„
No. 7.	„	„ B, carbonates	19	„
No. 8.	„	„ B, rich oxides and carbonates	43½	„

10. Specimens marked 8 B in parcel per mail, December, 1861, being the rock and gangue stones of the great boil at B. Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, 8 packages of powdered ore taken from general samples, and so as to make as near an average as possible. Each contains the assay button of copper, which copper, although fine and pure enough for samples of stones and specimens, is not so pure and fine as I should make it for commercial assays of regular assays from piles of ore. The fact is, they are not refined, and never are in the sort of trials assays to ascertain the probable richness of the stones.

CAVE AND CO.

May 28, 1862.—I have looked over the report of the Yappo or New Burra Burra Mine, in South Australia, and also the specimens forwarded, which are marked. Assuming that the simple facts of the case are stated in the report, and that the specimens are what they profess to be, I have no hesitation in saying that the property must be one promising very large and early success in copper mining. The run of the lode, the irony gossan, accompanying a very remarkable crop of carbonates and oxides, the underlie of the lode, the nature of the rock adjacent, and the change of country stated to occur, are all very favourable indeed for an important deposit. The irregular and rich development at the part called in the report the "boil" of the lode, and which no doubt marks the coming together of several branches; these points, and the extreme richness of the ores, and their evidently superficial position, taken together, lead to the conclusion that a very large local and superficial accumulation of valuable ore lies ready to be removed almost by quarrying, and probably indicates that a main lode of some magnitude will be come upon at no great depth. Anything like the quantity of rich ore that seems to exist close to the surface would amply repay the required investment to bring so simple a mining work into operation. Ores averaging more than 25 per cent. might easily be selected, and would pay a handsome profit on the cost of getting, of carrying to the coast (say, of £6 or £7 per ton), and shipping to England. I think it would be very advisable that samples to the extent of (say) 100 tons of ore should be forwarded to Swansea, and that in getting the ore one or more vertical shafts should be sunk to cut and go through the lode pretty close to its crop; in this manner the condition of the ore a little away from the surface influences would be determined whilst prosecuting paying work. Should it be found convenient or necessary, two or three such trial shafts might with great advantage be put down through the group of lodes where they come close together. I do not see anything to remark upon in reference to the associated rock; they are not like those found in England, and English or even European and American experience would be of little use in judging of the probable magnitude of the lode and its character in depth, without a certain amount of local knowledge. The same remark applies to the gossan. Should these few lines be of any use to you, they are at your service.

D. T. ANSTED.

P.S.—I got back to England only yesterday, to late for this month's Australian mail. I have looked at the specimens. They are evidently all superficial, but their indications are superb. It is not unlikely that a small shaft might bring out some splendid malachite; at any rate, it could not fail to lead to discovery of importance.

Extract from *Limited Liability Journal*, July 12, 1862.

THE NEW BURRA BURRA COPPER MINES OF AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).—These mines constitute three separate grants direct from the Colonial Government of South Australia, free from royalty or dues upon the minerals raised, and subject only to a surface rent of 10s. per acre. The proprietors being impressed with the value of the property, and being satisfied that a small additional sum is required to bring the mine into a similar position as the Burra Burra, have agreed to divide the mine into 2000 shares of £5., rather than reduce their interest by placing it before the public in a large number of shares, and at a heavy expense. Their object is simply to raise, or rather quarry, the copper opened, proved to be the largest deposit in the colony, and of the richest character, samples of which may be seen at the company's office, together with the reports of Professor D. T. Ansted and Messrs. Cave and Co. It is worthy of remark, that the Mount Rose Mine, distant above twenty miles higher in the interior of the colony, consist of one allotment of 80 acres, for which the vendors are to receive £55,000, a sum equal to £27 10s. for each £5 share in the New Burra Burra, which property consists of three times the extent of Mount Rose.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.

Capital, £100,000.

The above company are PREPARED to BUILD and LET FOR HIRE from TEN to ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms &c., apply to the undersigned. J. BLOMELEY, Sec.

OFFICES,—No. 4, BROAD STREET.

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should

PROCURE the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST and the MODE of PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

GOONBARROW AND MOLINESS MINES.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

In 6400 shares of £2 each. Deposit, £1 per share; the remainder in calls of 5s. each, at three, six, nine, and twelve months.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM PIPER, Esq., Palace-road, Lambeth.
PETER CLYMO, Esq., South Caradon Mine, Liskeard.
WILLIAM WEST, Esq., Tredenham House, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—Mr. John Watson, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street.
BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, London.

PROSPECTUS.

These mines have been worked by one gentleman as sole proprietor, who has expended £14,000 upon them, and returned tin to the value of £20,000: total expenditure, £34,000.

The engine is now at the extent of its power, and the estimated cost to erect a new one, with steam whim, and develope the mines in depth, is £6000; to do this, the proprietor has consented to dispose of the mines, lease, machinery, &c. for the sum of £6800, taking in payment 2000 shares of £2 per share paid up, and £2800 in money, leaving 6000*l.* for capital.

A large proportion of the remaining shares have been subscribed for by residents in the district, and those remaining will be allotted to gentlemen disposed to embark without any premium in a *bona fide* mining property, holding out prospects of early profits, as the working capital (£6000) is considered by competent judges sufficient to bring the mines into a profitable state, and render further calls unnecessary.

With the present limited mode of working, the mines very nearly pay cost.

REPORT.

Goonbarrow and Moliness Mines, April 29, 1862.—Agreeably with your request, we have this day inspected these mines, and herewith beg to hand you our report:—

GOONBARROW.—The engine-shaft is sunk from surface 60 fms., which is 40 fms. below the adit level. The principal operations have been on three very promising and productive lodes.

NORTH LODE.—The 10 fm. level is driven east of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, 40 fms., and west 30 fms. The lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and the average work produced from 2½ to 3 cwts. tin per 100 sacks. The 20 fm. level on this lode is driven east and west about the same distance as the 10 fm. level, and the lode in the back of this level all taken away, producing just the same average work. The 30 fm. level is driven east 25 fms., and west 20 fms., through the same character lode, and producing about the same quality work for tin. They expect to cut the same lode in the 40 fm. level, north of the engine-shaft, by driving 2 fms. further; the water is issuing very strong from the end, which is a good indication of being near the lode.

SOUTH LODE.—The 10 fm. level is extended east of the shaft, on the south lode, 20 fms., and west 20 fms.; this lode is 2½ ft. wide, and produced some rich work for tin. The greatest part of this lode is taken away, and the average work for the whole distance driven is 2½ cwts. of tin per 100 sacks.

NEW LODE.—The 20 fm. level is extended east and west of the shaft, on the new lode, 25 fms., which has produced good work for tin. The 30 fm. level is extended east and west on this lode 30 fms. The 40 fm. level, which is the present bottom of the mine, is extended west of the shaft 15 fms.; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 3 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. The same level is extended east 4 fms.; the lode in the end is about 2 ft. wide, producing good branches of tin.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The above-mentioned lodes are embedded in a beautiful decomposed granite, and for the short distance opened on have produced upwards of £19,000 worth of tin. The water has been drained from the mine by flat-rods, attached to a pumping-engine, which is now worked to the extent of its power; therefore, we recommend for the further development of the mine that a 50-in. pumping-engine should be erected on the present engine-shaft, which will be of sufficient power to work the mine to a great depth, and also to prove other parallel lodes both north and south, which are known to exist in the sett, and have produced tin on the backs. We also recommend the sinking of the two other shafts, one east and the other west of the present engine-shaft, for the purposes of ventilation and drawing the stuff; and we advise that a small steam-engine be erected for drawing the stuff, which will effect a very great saving to the mine, and which cannot be extensively worked without. We strongly recommend that the new work should be erected with as little delay as possible, and should the mine be carried out extensively, with perseverance and economy, we fully believe it will be a long-standing and profitable concern.

MOLINESS.—The engine-shaft is sunk from surface 14 fms., and the lode extended on east 20 fms.; it is 15 ft. wide, producing tin throughout. The working is open to the surface, and for the last ten months the average produce of the work returned from this lode is 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. For the future working of this mine we would recommend that the engine-shaft be sunk on the course of the lode, for the purpose of putting in a railroad in the same shaft, for drawing the tinstuff with the present engine, which is of sufficient power for pumping, stamping, and drawing; by so doing, this mine can be worked to a great extent, and at comparatively little cost, and will then, we firmly believe, make a profitable mine.

FRANCIS PUCKEY.
R. HANCOCK.

Early applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, to be made to Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, of 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, where also prospectuses and reports may be obtained.

THE RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each, paid in full, of which upwards of 7500 have been already allotted.

CHAIRMAN.

ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S., Finsbury-circus.

OFFICES,—No. 10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET.

The River Tamar Copper Mine is situated in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, on the Cornish side of and adjoining the River Tamar, and is surrounded by dividend-paying mines, joining on its eastern boundary the Devon Great Consols at the River Tamar, which has already sold ore of upwards of £1,000,000 sterling in value; and at the south east it nearly joins the Bedford United, which has been a dividend-paying mine for years; its southern boundary joins the old Gunnis Lake sett, which divided a quarter of a million among the adventurers; and in the western part of the sett it touches at one point the Hingston Down Mine, which has already sold upwards of £90,000 worth of ore; and at another the Clitter's adit, which has lately made important discoveries of copper at the very boundary of the River Tamar Mine.

The works are now being prosecuted by an adit level, which has been driven into the hill 180 fms., and from this point south 134 fms., to intersect at least four lodes which are known to exist in that part of the mine, and which, from all the geological indications, give the highest promise of being remunerative. Within the last few weeks one of these lodes has been met with at the depth of about 60 fms. from the surface, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of spar and capel, with some very rich copper ore, but the value of this lode cannot be determined before it has been more fully laid open; a level is now being driven eastward and westward on this lode, which, so far as seen, looks very promising; its bearing is about 10° south of east, with an underlie northerly of about 2½ ft. per fathom.

The directors are now about to issue the unallotted shares; and prospectuses, with reports recently made by Capt. Jas. Richards, chief mining engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mine, and others, may be had at the offices of the company, and all applications by present adventurers in the River Tamar Mining Company will have precedence.

THE BRYMBO LEAD SMELTING AND DESILVERIZING COMPANY (LIMITED), BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.
Capital £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 30s. per share on allotment, payable to either of the bankers of the company.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BURR, Esq. (Messrs. Burr, Brothers, and Co.), Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
THOMAS EDGWORTH, Esq., Gatefield, Wrexham. [and London.
D. J. HENRY, Esq. (Messrs. Henry, Ranger, and Co.), 163, Gresham House, London.
J. HARRISON SMITH, Esq. (Messrs. Smith and Gregory), 17, Gracechurch-st., London.
R. B. TENNENT, Esq. (Messrs. Tennent and Co.), Auchenlech Ironworks, and 26, Lombard-street, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Carttar and Harper, accountants, Size-lane, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Phillips and Andrew, No. 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.
BANKERS.
The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, No. 5, Lothbury, London; and 22, The Albany, Liverpool; the North and South Wales Bank, Wrexham.
BROKERS—Messrs. Sewell Brothers, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—6, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The objects and powers of the company are limited to purchasing, smelting, and desilverising lead ores, excluding lead mining operations altogether.

The company have purchased the Brymbo Lead Smelting and Desilverizing Works, recently erected, and replete with furnaces, refineries, engine power, and every requisite appliance for smelting 3446 tons of lead ore per annum, and for desilverizing double the quantity; and propose to erect additional furnaces, so as to be enabled to smelt 6892 tons per annum.

The capital required for the purchase money, additional outlay for carrying on the works, and for profitably negociating the sale of the pig-lead obtained, is estimated at £24,000. This sum is proposed to be raised by allotting 6000 shares of the company, and calling up £4 per share, in manner following, viz.:—10s. per share on application, 30s. per share on allotment, and two calls of £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months. In the event of additional capital being required hereafter, the remaining £1 per share not called up, and the unallotted shares, will be made available for that purpose.

The works are situate in the midst of the lead mining districts of Minera, Llanarmon, and Maesysaifn, now yielding about 10,000 tons of lead ore per annum; they adjoin the coal pits of the Brymbo Coal Company, and are within 150 yards of the Great Western Railway, thus enabling the company to command a preferential supply of lead ore, and to smelt the same at a diminished cost of 5s per cent. for coal and carriage alone, as compared with the cost of smelting at Bagilt, effecting a saving of £2619 per annum upon the quantity smelted, or equal to a preferential dividend of £9 14s. per cent. per annum upon the total capital called up.

The total nett profit is estimated at £6131 per annum, or equal to an annual dividend of £22 14s. per cent., taking pig-lead at a mean price of £20 per ton, whereas the present price exceeds £21 per ton. This estimate does not include the profits from desilverizing.

These estimates are given in detail in the prospectus, together with the inventory, valuation, and report of Mr. Dennis (agent to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons) who, referring to the works, says:—"The site upon which the works are erected is highly favourable for economical working, that the works are judiciously laid out and substantially constructed, and upon the most approved principles."

The company are, therefore, in possession of all the elements for ensuring success; they are in the midst of a large and immediate supply of lead ore, they have coals and carriage at a diminished cost of 5s per cent., the works are highly approved and replete with the newest appliances, the demand for pig-lead exceeds the supply, the price obtained is remunerative and advancing, and the present few and powerful lead smelters, realising large fortunes, cannot reasonably oppose additional works, as both the foreign and home demand requires an increased supply.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by the bankers' receipt for payment of deposit, and addressed to the offices of the company; if no allotment be made, or the capital subscribed is not deemed sufficient to efficiently carry out the objects, the deposits will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, and brokers, or at the temporary offices of the company, No. 6, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

CARADON UNITED MINE

In 6000 Shares. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

SECRETARIES—Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings.
MANAGER—Capt. Knapp, of Wheal Ludcott.
BANKERS—City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.

This mining property (granted for 21 years at 1-15th dues) comprises the [illegible] Tremerkin and Wenmouth, in the parish of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, situated to the west of Caradon Mines. A portion of this sett, called Wheal [illegible] was worked from 1845 to 1849, during which time above 3000 tons of copper ore were turned from the south lode, realising above £17,000, when the standard was considerably below 100. According to the books of the late company, £1400 worth of copper was returned in one month, and the standard at that time being only at 80.

South Caradon Mine at the same period could scarcely pay cost. Shares sold for less than £100 per 256th. The mine having previously paid a large amount in dividends, and but for the very liberal reduction in the dues, and perseverance on the part of the manager, South Caradon might at that time have been suspended also. It then dividends amounting to £350 per 256th share has been made. Present price £350 per 512th share, or a market value of £180,000 for the mine.

In addition to the lode wrought on in the Caradon United Mines by the late company three other lodes were opened on at a shallow depth; from one of them from 10 to 15 of rich copper ore was returned, making a produce of over 20 per cent., and one of the other lodes being a large strong lode, containing rich stones of grey copper ore. A stratum is killas, traversed by two large cross-courses, with affords great facilities for cross-cutting to the different lodes.

In the Wheal Mary Mine, near the boundary, and parallel with the course of the lode wrought on in the Caradon United Mines, upwards of £15,000 worth of tin was returned from one lode above the 20 fm. level. From the highly-productive lodes [illegible] on, and the other lodes to the north being in the same strata and having the same cross-courses, there is every reason to believe large quantities of copper ores will be found.

Operations are commenced on the north part of the mine, where a considerable [illegible] of available work is done, consisting of adit levels, shafts, engine-house, and [illegible] cessary buildings, worth at least £7000 to the new company.

The present proprietors have determined to divide the mine into 6000 shares, and offer 4000 to the public, at £1 per share, which amount is to be paid into the hands of the company's bankers for the prosecution of the mine—10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder in two instalments of 5s. each when necessary, that not being deemed sufficient by the manager to bring the mine into a profitable state.

The following well-known agents have inspected the property, and their reports (which may be relied on) will show their opinion of the value of the mine—Capt. [illegible] Wheal Ludcott Mine; Capt. Holman, South Caradon; Captain Taylor, Cradock; Capt. Nance, Wheal Norris. [These reports appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of the [illegible]

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 5, Hercules-pas Threadneedle-street.

THE HAFOD-Y-WERN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Fully incorporated, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of shares respectively taken by them.
Capital £100,000, in shares of £50 each.

BANKERS—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
OFFICES,—13, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

The quarry of this company (situated on the great Bangor slate range) is now progressing in extensive development. It is at present producing slates, and works now being executed a considerable increase will very shortly be obtained.

The reports, which have been obtained from the most eminent and practical authorities on slate quarrying, are of the highest character as to the soundness, value, and prospects of the company's operations.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held in March last, a forfeiture of the company's shares, to the extent of £20,000, was authorised to be issued for the purpose of securing and in part payment of the fee simple of the property, and extending the works. A small portion of such further issue of shares remains unallotted to the present shareholders, and is now offered to the public.

The reports and full particulars, with forms of application for such shares, may be obtained on application to the secretary, at the company's offices, as above.

All applications must be received on or before the 31st July inst.

MOUNT ROSE COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED) SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Capital £120,000, in 40,000 shares of £3 each.
Of which 27,500 shares are to be issued to the public, and the remaining 12,500 for the vendors of the mine, in accordance with the terms of purchase.
10s. per share payable on application, and a further sum of 10s. per share upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.
CHARLES BARBER, Esq., Chamberlain's Wharf.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq., 21, Austinfriars (Messrs. Robinson and Fleming).
THOMAS HOLROYD, Esq. (the Mines Royal Copper Company).
Sir EDWIN PEARSON, F.R.S., Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq., Director of the Kapunda Copper Mining Company, and Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.
ROBERT SPENCE, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co.), St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co., St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill; and Messrs. Robinson and Fleming, No. 21, Austinfriars.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
BROKERS.
London ..... G. E. Seymour, Esq., 38, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Liverpool ..... Messrs. Taunton and Co.
Manchester .... Edward Speakman, Esq.
Glasgow ..... Messrs. Reid and Co.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., Tokenhouse-yard.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, 20, Essex-street, Strand, and 1, George-yard, Lombard-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. R. Smith.
OFFICES,—60, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the Brokers and at the offices of the company.

MOUNT ROSE COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED) CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 22d of July inst., so far as regards LONDON applications. Applications from the COUNTRY will be received up to THURSDAY MORNING, the 24th of July inst. By order, R. SMITH.

63, Old Broad-street, E.C., 17th July, 1862.

CANADIAN NATIVE OIL COMPANY (LIMITED)

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 19th and 20th Vic., by which the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.
10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment. No call to exceed £1 per share, and interval of not less than three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, Esq., M.P. (Chairman), Ashley-place, Westminster.
ADOLF ELLISEN, Esq., firm of Ellisen and Co., 21, Moorgate-street, Director of Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.
The Hon. Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, M.P., Gordon House, Isleworth, Chairman of the Canada Agency Association.
JOHN HENRY LANCE, Esq., The Holmwood, Dorking, Director of the London and South African Bank.
E. JOHN LAW, Esq., 2, Bedford-square, Chairman of the London General Omnibus Company.
Lieut.-Col. G. H. MONEY, N.E.L.R., 9, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
BROKERS—Sir R. W. Carden and Son, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.
AUDITORS—Henry Kingscote, Esq.; Samuel Burgess Gunner, Esq.
SOLICITOR—J. F. Elmslie, Esq., 10, Lombard-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, Moorgate-street Chambers.
SECRETARY—Mr. David Nisbett, Jun.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—37, GRESHAM STREET.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The great value of the native or petroleum oil discoveries to Canada and Great [illegible] is now universally admitted, but up to the present time no complete system has been adopted to bring this bounteous supply of Nature to the English and continental markets upon favourable terms both to producer and consumer.

The refineries that have been established in Canada have only been sufficient for the local demand, and for a long time to come all the oil that can be refined in the province will find a ready sale in the colonies; but a market for the crude oil, over which such prodigious quantities, is sought for in England, where it may be refined by improved processes, and a standard quality, safe for burning, furnished to the world, which is assumed that the use of this beautiful and valuable product will become universal, that it will entirely supersede all other burning oils.

In completing an extensive system for bringing forward a large supply of these oils, it will be necessary that ships should be specially employed in the trade (as once used for carrrying this oil becomes so impregnated with the offensive odour is unfitted for any other freight), that agencies should be established at the ports of ment, refineries, vats, and storehouses constructed in England, and that a [illegible] able amount of cash should be embarked in oil, afloat or in stock, requiring in fact gate a larger capital than falls within the usual scope of individual enterprise, the establishment of this company.

The *Times* newspaper, ever taking the lead in commercial matters, in its City [illegible] of April 13, almost foreshadows the formation of this company, and shows its [illegible] and immediate necessity, as follows:—

"The last Canadian papers show that the supplies from the oil wells continue increasing topic of attention throughout the province, as the quantity is apparently [illegible] mitable: freight is the grand question for consideration, and the *Toronto Globe* [illegible] out that the real abundance of the article will not be manifested in Europe until facilities for transport and shipment are brought into operation. In the [illegible] fined oil there are no particular difficulties, but the refining process can be [illegible] more economically and extensively on this side, and the object, therefore, is to [illegible] means for the cheap transport of the crude material. In that state its [illegible] viously been stowed become damaged, and there is, consequently, a general [illegible] tion to take it, except at very high rates. A class of tank vessels will, [illegible] bably have to be created for the purpose. A vessel, it is observed, [illegible] load of petroleum is fit for no other business, save coal, iron, timber, or other [illegible] which cannot be spoilt by the odour. Still, even at the high rates at present [illegible] both land and sea freights, it is calculated that the price is sufficient to [illegible] profit to the owners of the flowing wells, who are at no expense for pumping. [illegible] of the petroleum landed at Liverpool is about 1s. per gallon, and nearly the whole consists of the charges for transport, while the belief in Canada is that under a [illegible] system these charges might be reduced to 2¼d. per gallon, or even lower. The [illegible] an extension of the trade is, therefore, beyond calculation."

Applications for shares must be made in the form annexed to the prospectus, and deposit of 10s. per share must be paid to the company's bankers, for which a receipt will be given. If no allotment be made, the deposit money will be returned in full; if a less number be allotted than is applied for the surplus will be used towards the payment on allotment.

For full particulars respecting the Canadian Native Oil discoveries, reference is to a pamphlet entitled, "The Canadian Native Oil; its Story, its Uses, and its Wells;" which may be had gratis, with some Account of a Visit to the Oil Wells;" which may be had gratis, upon application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £35,000, in 35,000 shares of £1 each.
[To] be paid on application, and the remaining 15s. by instalments of 5s., in four, eight, and twelve months from date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
[...] WHITE, Esq., Iron Merchant, Upper Ground-street, London, and Streatham-[hill], Surrey.
[...]OUSFIELD, Esq., 13, St. Mary Axe, London, and Oritons, Sussex.
[...]GE ORD, Esq., Brixton-hill, Surrey, S.
[...]PH FOSTER, Esq., Denmark-hill, Camberwell, S.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.
[...]—Sir Robert Walter Carden and Son, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.
PUBLIC AUDITOR—Frederick Maynard, Esq., 19, Bread-street, Cheapside, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. George F. Goodman.
OFFICES,—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[Th]is Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the Smallacombe Freehold [estate], comprising nearly 190 acres, situate in the parish of Ilsington, near Newton [Abbot], Devon, and working the rich tin lodes and extensive deposits of iron ore thereon; [also] the lease of the lands in which are the several beds of the Bovey lignite, together [with] all the plant and machinery on the several properties lately belonging to the South [Devon] Mining Company (Limited).

TIN LODES.

[The] late South Devon Iron and General Mining Company (limited) expended several [thousand] pounds in proving these lodes. At the present shallow depth of the workings, [monthly] sales of tin have, during this year, been effected; and the prices realised prove [the tin to] be of high quality. It is, therefore, confidently believed that at a greater depth [and with] a comparatively small additional outlay) these lodes will in a very few months [yield] large and continuous dividends. This belief is fully borne out, as will be seen by [the re]port annexed, of Captain Charles Thomas, of the Dolcoath tin mine (corroborated [by] other mining captains), and Captain John Warren, who has had the superintendence [of] the whole of the works from their commencement, and in whose judgment and [abil]ity Captain Thomas has expressed the greatest confidence.
[It] is an important feature that this mine has more than paid its cost during the pre[sent] year.

IRON DEPOSIT.

[This] great iron deposit lies at the foot of the Dartmoor granite range, and is the same [as the] celebrated Old Heytor Iron Mine. This deposit was first developed in 1858, and [since] this period several thousand tons of iron ore have been raised and sold. The extent [of the] iron ore beds, and the quality of the iron, have now been fully proved. In con[nection] with this large iron deposit, there have been erected on Bovey Heath

FURNACE AND COKING OVENS,

[whi]ch are in an advanced state of completion, and the present company secures not only [the] buildings now erected, but the advantages of the late South Devon Company's [experi]ence in the various tests and experiments relative to the manufacture of char-[coal] iron.
[Mr.] S. B. Rogers, of Newport, Monmouthshire, continues to entertain the most san[guine] hopes of the success and profitable results of this department of the company's [operations].
[The] immediate prosecution of these works will, however, depend upon the amount of [capital] subscribed for; the first object being to bring the tin lodes as quickly as possible [into] a paying condition.
[The] peculiar advantages of this company are as follows:—
[The] Smallacombe property is freehold, and, therefore, paying no dues or royalties; [and] as these are heavy annual charges with other companies, a corresponding yearly [saving] will be effected. In addition to this, there will be no cost for surface damages, [or im]pediment to the company's working the property in any way that may appear [desir]able.
[A] tenant now rents all that portion of the estate not required for the mining opera[tions], and this rental is secured to the company.
[The] whole of the plant and machinery has been erected in a most substantial manner [by the] late South Devon Company, and is in the highest working order. It includes [a pow]erful steam-engine, with boilers, and engine-house, a large water-wheel of 60-ft. [diame]ter connected with the stamp-heads, also dressing-floors, burning-house, with all [the] machinery for dressing the tin and preparing it for market, together with counting-[house], smithy, carpenter's shop, stabling, &c. The various workings are connected by [roads] and tramways, laid down in the most substantial manner. The shafts and water-[courses] are in the best possible condition, and the entire property in working order, the [pumps] not having been stopped.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

[Th]is mineral property was relinquished by the late South Devon Mining Company, [thro]ugh unavoidable circumstances, at a time when, so far as could be seen, success was [almost] within accomplishment, and when, with a small additional outlay, it is believed the [mine] would shortly have been brought into a paying condition. These advantages the [Atlas] Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) immediately secure, and will be enabled [to carr]y on the development of the lodes with renewed vigour; the shareholders may, [there]fore, calculate with more than usual certainty upon profitable results within a very [shor]t period.
[The] last sale of tin was made during the present month.
[It] is proposed to purchase of the freehold estate, together with all the properties, ma[chiner]y, &c., enumerated in the preceding paragraph, upon the following terms:—

Purchase money in cash and shares	£17,000
Bonus in shares to late shareholders, say	10,000
Bonus in shares to holders of preference shares	3,000
Working capital, and for outstanding claims	5,000
Total	£35,000

[Th]e directors are to have the power, if they deem it necessary, of giving a bonus in [shar]es to subscribers not shareholders of the late company, in the event of sufficient work-[ing] capital not being subscribed for by the former proprietary.
[The] principal part of the purchase money will be allowed to remain, bearing interest at [...] per cent. per annum, or be taken in shares at par, at the option of the vendors; and [as th]ere are no dues or royalties to pay, owing to the company possessing the freehold, [the] small amount of interest will be a very light charge upon the revenue.
[Fo]r further details reference is made to the Circular of the 10th of May last.

REPORTS.

[Dolcoath] Mines, Camborne, April 30, 1862.—The following is my report of the Atlas Mine, [Sout]h Devon, which I inspected yesterday:—The limits of the mine, as shown me by [Capt.] Warren, the agent, are extensive, being, I think, fully 600 fms. in length on the [cours]e of the tin lode, hereafter to be described. The site of the steam-engine and of the [ope]rations on this lode is near the south-east boundary. The glebe, or church land, [bou]nds it in that direction. The engine-shaft is sunk perpendicularly 20 fms. from sur-[face], and a cross-cut driven southward some 40 fathoms to the tin lode, not far from the [sha]ft, and also a a small lode containing a little tin, at 16 fms. short of the lode. My [remarks] shall be chiefly on the tin lode itself. I beg, therefore, to say that the 20 fathom [level] is driven 5 fms. east of the cross-cut, and 15 fms. west, to the flat-rod shaft, which [is su]nk on and close to the lode, which underlies north fully 2 feet in a fathom. This [level] yielded tin of some value for 5 fms. in length near the cross-cut, and a little tin [in pl]aces in other parts of the level. The shaft was sunk 5 fms. deeper, and the 25 fm. [level] driven 4 fms. west and 16 fms. east of it. The lode in this level directly under is [much] better than in the upper level—a considerable and decided improvement. The [16 fm]s. in length, together with stoping 5 fms. in the back, near the shaft, yielded 7 tons [of tin], sold for about 430*l*., or 17*l*. per fm. on the average; the eastern part and the pre-[sent en]d being worth fully 25*l*. per fm. The surface shows signs of mining having been [carri]ed on here to a few fathoms in depth, a long time ago. This being drained by the [prese]nt company, some little tin has been raised at 7 fms. deep, a few fathoms east of [the d]eeper workings described above, holding out good ground for hope that some great [extent] of tin-producing ground exists here. In order, however, to the securing, so far [as can] be done, the best means for successfully working White's shaft, it should be sunk [...] forthwith, and the 25 fm. level driven east and west by suitable forces, and a [commu]nication made from the 20 to the 25 fm. level for good ventilation, and for the [econo]mical stoping of the tin already discovered. The diagonal shaft must also be tim-[bered], and horizontal wood-rods, with two bobs, be fixed for permanent and effective [drain]age to the depth required. Moreover, more motive-power, either of water or steam, [must] be had for stamping and dressing the tin. The water-wheel, however, now on the [mine], to which 12 stamps-heads are attached, is of power enough to work those 12, and [other]s also, if a supply of water could be obtained; but the present supply is in sum-[mer, I] understand, little. The attention of the company should be directed to the get-[ting of a] great increase of water forthwith, which Capt. Warren states there will be no [difficult]y in obtaining, at a moderate outlay. The steam-engine on the mine, which is [for] draining, is of power enough to work the mine to a great depth and extent. A [good en]gineer might contrive to employ a portion of that power for stamping for some [time t]o come; but that need not be done if water can be obtained to work the wheel re-[ferred] to above. Having thus reported on the main objects, I beg to remark that there [are] other old workings at surface, lying between the engine-shaft and the tin lode, [which] should be further opened by way of trial; and that the lode cut in the 20 fathom [level cr]oss-cut should be intersected when the diagonal shaft is sunk 10 or 12 fathoms [deeper]. To accomplish all these objects a capital ought to be raised of £4000 or £5000, [and] I have confidence in recommending—the increased value of the lode in depth being [good] ground for the recommendation. CHARLES THOMAS.
[P.S.]—Capt. Charles Thomas also writes, on the 3d of May, as follows:—"The present [appearances] justify the hope of the mine yielding 10 tons of tin per month, after the dia-[gonal] shaft on the tin lode is sunk 10 or 12 fms. deeper, and deeper levels extended some [fathoms] on the course of the lode, with winzes communicated from the 25 fm. level to the [20 f]ms. I also consider that a gradual increase of the quantity of tin may confidently [be ex]pected, after two or three months' working from the present time."

[Atlas] Mines, Ilsington, near Newton Abbot, Feb. 12, 1862.—DEAR SIR: I have re-[ceived] yours of yesterday, and beg to hand you the following report on the Atlas Tin [Mine]. The tributers in the 20 have to-day sampled 14 cwts. of tin from 2¼ tons of [stuff], and I estimate the value of their lode at £30 per fm. Since I last wrote I have [set a] pitch on tribute in the back of the 25 fm. level east; the lode here is worth about [...] per fm. for 2½ fms. in length. The eastern end is without any change, with the [excep]tion of a great issue of water from the end, and, as we are within a couple of fathoms [of] the shoot of ore going down in the level above, I have every reason to think that [by the] time this ground is spent we shall have a good lode here also. Four heads of [stamps] are working night and day, and you will see from what I have stated as having [been] sampled to the tributers to-day that the work now being raised is very good, worth [about] £15 per ton as hauled from the mine. I hope to have ready for the market by [the en]d of next month 4 tons of tin. The prospects of the mine are better than they [ever] were, and I have the fullest confidence that if it is properly worked, and ground [opened] from level to level, as I have already pointed out, it will be one of the best [mines] in the country, and the samples taken to-day fully warrant me in saying this.
[P.S.]—The preceding month's sale of tin was 2½ tons. JOHN WARREN.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

When filled up by the applicant, to be lodged, with 5s. per share, with the company's bankers.

[To the] Directors of the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited), No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.
[GENT]LEMEN,—Having paid into the hands of the City Bank the sum of £ to [your] credit, I request you will allot me shares of £1 sterling each in the above-[named] company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be al-[lotted] to me.
Name and surname in full ....
Address in full ....

FORM OF BANKERS' RECEIPT.

[Rece]ived from , on account of the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited), the sum of Pounds, and Shillings, being Five Shillings per share on shares of the said company.

For the City Bank, ...

N.B.—This half sheet must be taken entire to the bankers, who will return to the applicant the receipt, which must be preserved, as it will have to be exchanged in due time for the certificate of shares.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1861, BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 29, 1860, and January 5, 1861.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL's Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

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By MATTHIAS DUNN,

Government Inspector of Coal Mines, author of the "Winning and Working of Collieries," &c.

NEW WORK ON VENTILATION.

Now ready, with seven plates and 35 woodcuts, 8vo., 8s. 6d. cloth (postage 6d.), a

TREATISE ON VENTILATION, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

By ROBERT RITCHIE, C.E.,

Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, author of "Railways: their Rise, Progress, and Construction," "The Farm Engineer," &c.

London: Lockwood and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

SIR,—Would you please to inform me on the following subject:—When half a dozen veins run from east to west horizontally, how would you advise me to commence to work them?—W. R.: *Welshpool*.—[The question of efficiently working several lateral lodes horizontally can only be answered by having the distance of one lode from another discovered, as well as the angles of underlie, the exact bearings of the lode, and the character or nature of each lode as to size and produce. These being given, a correct answer may be found. If we have the elements of the problem, we will apply ourselves to its demonstration.]

THE SLATE TRADE—QUARRIES, AND QUARRYING.—We are requested by Mr. N. Ennor, who writes from Boscastle, to state that he cannot reply to "An English Shareholder in a Welsh Quarry," because the writer did not append his name to the letter. Mr. Ennor, however, adds that he never worked a quarry that did not pay; that he is always ready to answer correspondents, but their communications must appear properly authenticated.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—As I know your correspondents are able and, what is better, willing to afford all information to those interested in mining operations, I wish to be informed what the directors of this mine are doing? As myself and several friends have a considerable amount of capital invested in the undertaking, we very naturally feel anxious about it. In looking over the Journal from week to week, I can see all kinds of reports of a great number of mines, but not a word about North Nant-y-Mwyn; in fact, it might be a nonentity for anything I know, for the shares are not officially quoted, and so we never hear a word about them, unless, perchance, the Postman happens to bring a note, which he does occasionally, simply stating that the directors have decided to make a further call, &c. I wish they would decide to favour the shareholders with a report from time to time; whether "for better or for worse," it would, at least, afford some satisfaction.—ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

EAST CRINNIS AND SOUTH PAR CONSOLS.—In reply to the letter of "Veritas," in last week's Journal, who assumes to be acquainted with the calls made, ores sold, &c., I beg to state, that from his remarks I am quite satisfied he is not a practical man; otherwise he would have been convinced, from our successive reports, that the speculation has been fairly and legitimately tried, the money properly spent, and the adventure proved, to our sorrow, to be a failure. I will defy "Veritas" to point out another mine in the county which has been better managed. If "Veritas" had written direct to the purser, or myself, he would have had the proper answer to his question as to the working of Wheal Rogers, and to whom it belongs.—F. PUCKEY.

POLHIGEY MOOR.—I have been advised to buy some shares in this mine, and I should do so had I not on enquiry found that no returns have yet been made, and yet it has been worked nearly two years. The meetings are held, I am told, every four months. There was no meeting in June, I believe, the last being in February; but it may be six-monthly instead of four-monthly. If any shareholder would give some particulars of the mine in the Journal he will oblige—INVESTOR.

WALKHAM AND POLDICE MINING COMPANY.—Observing in the Notices to Correspondents, in last week's Journal, an enquiry as to the offices of this company, I am instructed to forward you the enclosed prospectus, the names at the top of which will speak for its respectability; but when I also tell you that the larger portion of the capital has been entirely subscribed for by these gentlemen and their friends, I think it will satisfy your correspondent's enquiry. I may also state that we have in the last few days received a most satisfactory report from the mining captain, and I can only say it will afford me the greatest pleasure to give the gentleman, or any one else, any information they may require.—ALFRED E. WILLIAMS, Sec.: 37, *Mark-lane*.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—The letter of "A Well-wisher to Mining," referring to the Great Daren, West Silver Bank, and North Hafod Mines, could not appear without the writer's name being appended. We understand, however, that an authorised statement respecting each company will very shortly appear in the Journal.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—In your Irish Correspondent's report of the Mining Company of Ireland half-yearly meeting, it is stated that the Luganure Mines sold during the said half-year 831 tons of ore, realising 8540*l*., and which is only a little over 10*l*. 5s. per ton. There certainly must be some mistake about this, as in the opinion of the writer the ore, to his knowledge at all times being dressed to the Welsh standard, would fetch at least in that market 12*l*. 10s. per ton, exclusive of silver, which averages about 12 ozs. per ton of lead, making the value of ore on the mine at the least calculation 14*l*. per ton. Perhaps your correspondent or the secretary will kindly explain this, and much oblige—A SHAREHOLDER AND SUBSCRIBER: *Lancaster*, *July* 17.

MINING IN IRELAND.—Having seen a very interesting article in the Journal of July 5, in which Capt. William Thomas is designated the "pioneer" of legitimate mining in the county of Cork, and being deeply interested in mines, I beg to ask if Capt. Thomas is at all acquainted with the Kenmare mining district? If so, will he be kind enough to state what has been the *results* of the mining operations hitherto carried on in that locality?—P. O. S.: *Bantry*, *July* 14.

MINING IN IRELAND.—I observed in the Journal of July 5 your Cork correspondent's letter on Mining. No doubt the writer's motive is to do good; but, may I ask, would it not be a much more convincing proof of the capabilities, in a mining point of view, to see half-a-dozen good paying mines actually working? If the districts alluded to have been inspected by such eminent authorities as Messrs. Jehu Hitchins, Evan Hopkins, Matthew Francis, and W. Thomas, it is very strange, after such a phalanx of mining knowledge is brought to bear on the subject, that a large portion of the mines and slate quarries from Sheep's Head to the town of Bantry are not made to yield their metallic substances. I, for one, would be delighted to see it; and if the above gentlemen would establish a company to work these highly-favoured mineral districts, then they would prove themselves true benefactors to others; and, according to your correspondent's own opinion, would enrich themselves. Now is the time for them to set the example: besides, employment is much required in the half-destitute districts in which these rich mines and slate quarries exist.—PROGRESS.

MINING IN IRELAND.—We cannot publish the remarks of "Progress." The letter from the proprietor of the Dhurode Mine, in last week's Journal, renders further reference to the subject unnecessary. As the address is given, "Progress" can communicate with the proprietor direct.

CARADON DISTRICT.—The remarks of "Q" reached us too late for this week's Journal.

CORNUBIA MINE.—I have just read, in last week's Journal, an effusion of that class which is invariably regretted by men of more experience than its writer—I allude to the unreasonable scrutiny of the Cornubia Mine, in which the writer, evidently from ignorance, has endeavoured to cast an imputation on the management. He commences his argument by stating that on June 7 (little more than a month since) two points of the mine were reported by well-known practical men to be worth 17*l*. and 12*l*. per fathom respectively, and that he has been informed that within the past four months sufficient ground has been taken from those points to produce at these prices 3030*l*., but that it has only realised 442*l*. Shrewd man! did he not think we should see he had drawn on three months out of the four, during which time the value of the lode had not deen reported, and might only have been worth instead of 17*l*. so many shillings. The reporters surely did not report the value of ground which had been previously spent. I think I need comment no farther: and can only hope that the plea of ignorance may be a just one; and that, if written inprejudice or spleen, it should be openly condemned by well-wishers to mining, especially those who value and would extend the mitigations which the uncertainties of mining have already infused into the conduct of the more experienced.—JUSTICE.

CORNUBIA TIN MINE.—The Agents present their compliments to "Veritas," who does not speak what the name implies, and desire to inform him that they are too industriously employed to answer anonymous communications, but if he will favour them with his name, there will be no objection to enlighten him on subjects he seems to be totally ignorant of. The motive is to do harm; but as the shareholders are fully informed of the resources we have, and from these are able to calculate with more correctness than "Veritas," he may spare himself the trouble of further writing.

We never recommend any particular mines, either for speculation or investment. Our advertising columns contain the names and addresses of many gentlemen very competent to give such advice, and who will transact any business that may be entrusted to them.

LEAD AND TIN.—The Quarterly Returns will be published in next week's Journal.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1862.

We last week published the list of those who had been honoured with medals in the several classes connected with Mining, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, and Metal Manufactures, and in continuation we commence the more detailed list, showing the nature of the objects rewarded, and the reasons for the award. As some surprise has been expressed that no award has been made for any apparatus or invention designed for the prevention of the sacrifice of human life by accidents, whether in mines or elsewhere, although a large number of safety-cages, and various modifications and improvements upon the safety-lamp, as originally introduced, were exhibited, it may be well to give a brief outline of the instruction from the Council of Chairmen to the juries. The medals were to be awarded without reference to nationality, and all were to be of one class; and they were to be awarded for merit, without any distinction of degree, and without reference to competition between producers. With such conditions it is difficult to imagine how any exhibitor could escape receiving a medal, for we have certainly seen nothing in the Exhibition entirely without merit; to the peculiar conditions, moreover, we may likewise look for an explanation of the remarkable fact that a large number of medals have been awarded to jurors, and that in some cases several jurors in the same class are indicated as medallists. For the complaint, however, that in one class a medal has been awarded to a firm who have failed to send in the material they proposed to exhibit, we can offer no solution, but can only hope that after a more careful search the object rewarded may be found in the building, and that the scandal will thus be satisfactorily cleared up.

As to the general instructions for the giving of medals, it was laid down that medals were to be awarded, in Classes I. to IV. (raw materials), for novelty in the mode of obtaining, applying, and adapting raw materials and produce; for skill and excellence in known methods of obtaining, applying, or adapting them; for excellence in the quality obtained, combined with utility; and for the value of the instructiveness of any series exhibited. The instructions for the manufactured articles are much in the same spirit. We subjoin the list of medallists in Class I., and shall next week publish the Honourable Mentions, which latter list includes a number of extremely useful and practical inventions:—

CLASS I.—MINING, QUARRYING, METALLURGY, & MINERAL PRODUCTS.

JURORS.

IGINO COCCHI	Italy	Professor of Geology at Florence.
CHARLES COMBES	France	Member of the Institute, Inspector General, and Director of the School of Mines.
J. A. C. DAS NEVES CABRAL	Portugal	Inspector of Mines.
Lieut.-Gen. ALEX. GERNGROSS	Russia	Director of Mining Department.
Sir W. LOGAN	Canada	Director of Geological Survey of Canada.
FRANCISCO LUXAN	Spain	Senator.
Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, F.R.S., F.G.S. (Chairman)	London	Director-General of the Geological Survey and of the Government School of Mines.
C. OVERWEG (Dr. WEDDING, proxy)	Zollverein.	Landowner, Letmathe.
J. PERCY, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.	London	Professor of Metallurgy to the Government School of Mines.
WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. (Secretary)	London	Professor of Mining to the Government School of Mines.
THOMAS SOPWITH, F.R.S., F.G.S.	Newcastle.	Mining Engineer.
K. STYFFE	Sweden	Director of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Stockholm.
PETER TUNNER	Austria	Director of the Imperial Mining School in Leoben.
A. DE VAUX (Deputy Chairman)	Belgium	Member of the Department of Science of the Royal Academy of Belgium; Inspector-General of Mines.
H. HUSSEY VIVIAN, M.P., F.G.S.	Swansea	Mine Owner.
NICHOLAS WOOD, F.G.S.	Newcastle.	President of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers.

ASSOCIATES.

DAUBREE	France	Engineer-in-Chief to the Imperial Corps of Mines. Juror, Class 31.
DUBOCQ	France	Engineer to the Imperial Corps of Mines.
J. OAKES	Alfreton	Ironmaster. Juror, Class 31.

AWARDS—MEDALS.

Aberdare Iron Company—For model of a blast furnace, yielding an extraordinary quantity of pig-iron, and for specimens illustrating the manufacture of rails.
Barker, Rawson, and Co.—For a collection of de-copperised lead and slag lead, softened by a new process.
Bell Brothers—For the production of aluminium in large quantities, illustrated by a collection of its preparation from the ore, and its application to various useful purposes.
Bickford, Smith, and Co.—For maintaining the excellence of the safety-fuse originally introduced by them. [mental purposes.
Birley, S.—For his skilful application of a great variety of mineral substances to orna-
Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company—Pig and manufactured iron, of excellent quality, especially for solid rolled welded tyres.
Bolckow and Vaughan—For economy of production, and the development of a new district.
Bowling Iron Company—For an instructive collection, and excellence of quality.
Brown and Jeffcock—For map exhibiting the outcrop of the seams of coal in South Yorkshire, illustrated py specimens and sections.
Brown, J., and Co.—For large rolled armour-plates.
Butterley Co.—For novelty and excellence in the working of wrought-iron of large scantling, especially for the welded girder, rolled engine-beam, and rolled deck-girder.
Cheesewring Granite Company—For successful development of the granite of the Liskeard district, and its application to a monolith, exhibited with reference to the proposed monument of the Exhibition of 1851.
Coalowners of Northumberland and Durham—For the valuable series of maps and sections—principally constructed by Mr. Oliver—of the Northern coal field, with its relations to underlying and overlying formations. [extracting zinc.
Courage, A., and Co.—For a collection of specimens illustrating the Belgian process of
Crawshay, H., and Co.—In recognition of his spirited sinking of a shaft of large dimensions, and fitted with pumps of 27 in. diameter, for winning the iron ore.
Daglish, J.—For application of a long-heating surface, capable of increasing the ventilating power of a colliery furnace when needed. [30 ft. long.
Dowlais Iron Company—Rolled girders and rails, especially the girder, 15 in. deep and
Eastwood and Sons—For good quality of the iron exhibited.
Ebbw Vale and Pontypool Companies—For iron of very superior quality, and for a process of carburetting wrought-iron scrap, whereby the phosphorus is practically got rid of.
Evans and Askin—For excellence of manufacture of nickel and German silver, also of pure oxide of cobalt, first obtained by them as a commercial product.
Farnley Iron Company—For iron of excellent quality, especially the piece of thick plate, bent cold, and re-bent at right angles. [iron guides.
Forster, G. B.—For exhibition of the details of an excellent form of cage, fitted to rolled
Freeman, W. and J.—For the great and successful development of the granites of Penryn and Lamorna, and the fine polished columns and specimens exhibited.
Geological Survey of the United Kingdom—For the highest merit in the published delineations and descriptions of the geological structure of the United Kingdom.
Governor and Company of Copper Miners—For specimens of copper, tin plate, and iron, showing skill in manufacture, and good quality. [worked on a large scale.
Gowans, J.—For successful application of his borer, and of galvanic blasting to quarries
Granville, Earl—For good products and fine specimens of minerals representing very important workings, and for the section of which the data are given by his deep sinkings.
Greaves, J. W.—For excellence of quality and skill in working, and for his slate-dressing machine.
Greenwell, C. G.—For sections and specimens well illustrating the Somersetshire coal fields and the remarkable iron ore of Westbury. [nish mines.
Henderson, J.—For well-executed maps on a large scale of the workings of several Cor-
Hewlett, A.—For an excellent section of the sinkings to this remarkable bed of Cannel, and the fine specimen of the seam exhibited.
Higgs, S., and Sons—For plans of mines and carefully-collected series of ores and accompanying rocks of the St. Ives and St. Just districts.
Hird, Dawson, and Hardy (Lowmoor)—For well-known excellence of quality.
Holland, S., and Co.—For excellence of quality and skill in working his quarries.
Holmes, J.—For a monument of fine-grained and well-tinted variety of coal measure sandstone. [Forest of Dean.
Howard, Hon. J.—For illustrative collection on a practical scale of the minerals of the
Howard, Ravenhill, and Co.—For novelty in the manufacture of bridge-links.
Johnson, Matthey, and Co.—For excellence in the manufacture of platinum, and for a splendid and instructive collection of rare metals of practical value and scientific
Kirkstall Forge Company—For iron of excellent quality. [interest.
Lilleshall Iron Company—For cold blast-coke pig-iron worked in a charcoal hearth, of sufficiently good quality to make fine wire.
Lizard Serpentine Company—For a full exhibition of Lizard serpentine, and its adaptation to various purposes, particularly a monolith obelisk and a font.
Llangollen Slab and Slate Company—For the extraction of the largest slab in the Exhibition, from quarries in the Upper Silurian formation.
Londonderry, Marchioness of—For instructive model showing the arrangements of a coal-shipping harbour, and for samples of an important building stone. [sils on steel.
Lowry, J. W.—For fidelity, coupled with excellence of execution in his engraving of fos-
Macdonald, A.—For the labours of his father and himself in opening out new quarries of granite in Aberdeenshire, and for the fine-polished specimens exhibited.
Margam Tin Plate Company—For very high quality of tin plates.
Meik, T.—For a well-executed model of a very complete drop for shipping coal.
Mersey Steel Iron Company—For heavy forgings and taper-rolled iron, especially for the crank-shaft and armour-plate.
Michell, R.—For a model and specimens illustrative of tin smelting.
Mona Mine Company—For copper of excellent quality, and for the specimens illustrating the processes of cementation and copper smelting.
Monk Bridge Iron Company—For iron of excellent quality.
More, Rev. T. F.—For a model of the lead mining district in the Lower Silurian rocks south-west of Stiperstones, Shropshire.
Museum of Practical Geology—For instructiveness of model constructed by T. B. Jordan, comprehensively showing the workings in mineral veins.
Mylne, R.—For instructive map of the formations which bear on the question of water-supply of the basins of Paris and London. [difficult conditions.
Newcastle, Duke of—For perseverance in opening out a new coal district under very
Parkside Mining Company—For sections of the mines, beautiful specimens of hematite ores, and iron made from them.
Patent Plumbago Crucible Co.—For black-lead and fire-clay crucibles of good quality.
Pearce, W., jun.—For his column and other specimens of serpentine, worked entirely by himself. [main line of rail large quantities of ironstone.
Pease, J. and H.—For accurate illustrations of the method employed for lowering to the
Price, Dr. D. S.—For an instructive collection illustrating the manufacture of iron.

Quilliam, T.—For examples of the little-known building stones and marbles of the Isle of Man. [markably perfect cleavage.
Rhiwbryfdir Slate Company—For general excellence of quality and examples of re-
Robinson, W., and Co.—For a collection of tin-plate and galvanised sheet-iron of excellent quality. [don Hills and Exmoor, and the hematite ore of Cwm Noddi.
Rogers, Ebr.—For his active share in developing, since 1851, the iron ores of the Bren-
Salt—Chamber or Commerce—For good illustration of an industry conducted on an enormous scale. [iron per furnace.
Schneider and Hannay—For models and specimens illustrating the very large make of
Scottish Ironmasters—For a comprehensive collection of the iron ores and coal, and pig-iron of Scotland. [quality, and especially for the manufacture of a large plate.
Shelton Bar Iron Company—For collection of iron, smelting products, and iron of good
Sim, W.—For producing a fine obelisk of a silver grey granite from a new locality.
Smith, R., for Earl Dudley—For a fine collection of iron of good quality.
Sunderland Local Committee—For elaborate model of a harbour and railways adapted for shipping large quantities of coal. [products of their district.
Swansea Local Committee—For an instructive collection illustrating the metallurgical
Taylor Brothers and Co.—For excellence in the manufacture of wrought-iron.
Thompson, Hatton, and Co.—For tin-plate of excellent quality.
Vint, G., and Brothers—For their obelisk of a new and beautiful variety of coal measure
Turner, Cassons, and Co.—For excellence of quality in their produce. [sandstone.
Vigra and Clogau Copper Mining Company—For the first successful result in Britain, chiefly due to their agent, John Parry, of the working of a gold-bearing vein.
Weardale Iron Company—For excellent quality of pig-iron, especially for the description known as spiegel iron.
Welsh Slate Company—For the successful extraction of slates of superior quality, and very large slabs of the Lower Silurian rocks of North Wales.
Wimshurst's Patent Metal Foil Company—For the sheet of cut lead exhibited.
Wood and Daglish—For showing the important application of a fixed underground engine to traction in horizontal, in dip, and in rise workings.
Woodhouse and Jeffcock—For instructiveness of model showing the long-wall mode of working as practised at Shipley.
Wombwell Main Coal Company—For specimens of coal and of the newly-discovered Lincolnshire iron ore, the latter arranged so as to represent the natural strata.
Wright, S.—For the good quality of green slate from the environs of Borrodale.
Ystalyfera Iron Company—For economy of production of anthracite iron and tin-plate, illustrated by a good collection of products.

CANADA: Billings, E., of the Geological Survey—For his published decades on Canadian fossils, and his valuable general contributions to palæontology.
English and Canadian Mining Company—For the skill and perseverance with which they have opened their ground, and the discovery of deposits conformable with the stra-
Foley and Co.—For plans of mines, ores, and lead, smelted in the colony. [tification.
Hunt, J. Sterry, of Geological Survey—For the instructively-described series of the crystalline rocks of Canada, and his various published contributions to geological chemistry. [have run 150,000 miles.
Larue and Co.—For excellent cast iron railway-wheels, made from bog iron ore, which
Montreal Mining Company—For interesting series of copper ores, accompanied by plans and sections of the workings. [of the gypsum mines.
Taylor, A.—For good specimens of crude and prepared gypsum, with plans and section
The Officers of the Geological Survey of Canada—For an admirably-prepared collection of specimens illustrating the mineral resources of the province.
Walton, B.—For the discovery of good roofing slates. [copper mine.
West Canada Mining Company—For specimens and plans illustrating a well-worked
Williams, for Canadian Oil Company—For introducing an important industry by sinking artesian wells in the Devonian strata for petroleum.

COLUMBIA: Executive Committee—For their valuable collection illustrating the mineral wealth of the colony.

INDIA: Dr. Hunter—For a carefully-collected series of pottery clays and their manufactured products.
East India Iron Company—For an interesting and instructive collection of specimens illustrating the production of iron and steel in Madras.
Local Committee, Calcutta—For interesting collection of works executed in soapstone.
Montgomery, Martin—For his illustration of the hydrographical basins of India.
Oldham, Professor—For specimens, with the analyses, of a series of coals from many localities in India, and for the elaborate work of the Geological Survey conducted by him.
Rajah of Vizianagarum—For the interest attaching to his graphite, found in a new locality. For an extensive collection of soils and the scientific labour bestowed on the analysis.
Surveyor-General of India—For the admirably-executed maps of a part of the Himalaya, by the Topographical Survey now in progress.

JAMAICA: Lucas, Barrett—For geological maps and sections, by himself and Mr. Sawkins, with specimens of rocks and ores.

NATAL: Sutherland, Dr.—For his new topographical map of the colony.

NEW BRUNSWICK: Commissioners of New Brunswick—For general collection of rocks and minerals of the colony.

NEWFOUNDLAND: Newfoundland Government—For a general collection of rocks and minerals of the island.

NEW SOUTH WALES: Australian Agricultural Company—For fine specimens of good coal, representing their workings on an extensive scale.
Dawson, A.—For a collection illustrating the various building stones of the colony.
Keene, W.—For his persevering labour in making the collection of the coal, rocks, and fossils of several localities, illustrated by a map and section.
Low, J. C.—For his excellent model explanatory of the processes of working stream gold.
MacLean (Surveyor-General)—For his new map of the colony, and the outlines thereon of its general gold fields. [the beds passed through in the sinkings.
Royal Mint—For admirably-arranged and instructive series of samples of gold and of

NEW ZEALAND: Bank of New Zealand—For valuable series of the varieties of gold from the Otago fields. [volcanic rocks and hot springs.
Heapy, C.—For his collections and geological map of Auckland, and his drawings of

NELSON: Nelson Government—For their collection and the production of the geological map, by Mr. Hochstetter.

OTAGO: Holmes, M.—Interesting collection of gold specimens and views of local scenery.

NOVA SCOTIA: Honeyman, Rev.—For a large collection of specimens illustrating the geology of the colony. [of the province.
Howe, Professor—For collection arranged by him, illustrative of the rocks and minerals
Provincial Government—For their large and instructive collection, illustrating the occurrence of gold. [thickest known beds in the world.
Scott, J.—For column of coal, showing the entire height of the seam, 34 ft.; one of the

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Burra Burra Mining Company—For fine instructive series of their copper ores. [ing products, and copper.
Kapunda Copper Mining Company—For an instructive collection of copper ores, smelt-
Wallaroo Mining Company—For specimens of copper ore representing a new and important district. [colony.
Wheal Ellen Mining Company—For fine specimens of lead ores and lead smelted in the

TASMANIA—Calder, J. E.—For an instructive series of rocks, building stones, and fossils of the colony. [marble.
Commissioners of Tasmania—For series of specimens, especially for those of coal and
Gould, C.—For collections, and his arduous labours in developing the geological structure of Tasmania.
Milligan, J.—For his collections, and his merit as a geological pioneer in Tasmania.

TRINIDAD: Wall, G. P.—For the geological map and descriptions of Trinidad, executed by himself and Mr. Sawkins.

VICTORIA: Bank of Australasia—For extensive and interesting series of specimens of gold.
Bank of New South Wales—For fine specimens of gold in the matrix. [fully worked.
Black Hill Mining Company—For quartzose stuff of low produce, skilfully and success-
Burkitt, A. H.—For his neat and instructive analysis of auriferous drift.
Clark and Sons—For well-selected and fine specimens illustrating the produce of a well-worked mine. [extensive workings.
Clunes Mining Company—For auriferous vein stuff, illustrating the produce of their
Colonial Bank of Australasia—For exhibition of different varieties of gold, chiefly in drift.
Commissioners of Victoria Exhibition—For the well-mounted stamps sent by them to illustrate the extraction of gold by stamping and amalgamation. [geology.
Daintree, R.—For photographs of rocks, fossils, and scenery illustrative of Victorian
Davidson, R.—For detailed survey on a very large scale of one of the richest gold fields of the colony.
Knight, J. G.—For the pyramid instructively representing the total quantity of gold raised in Victoria, and for the specimens of the building stones of the colony, illustrated by a treatise. [mentary rocks, and for good engraved plates of fossils.
McCoy, Professor Frederick—For collection of fossils illustrating the order of the sedi-
Rowe, G.—For faithful and beautiful delineation of the country, workings, and other relations of the gold fields.
Smyth, Brough—For the topographical delineation of various mining districts, with the lines of the gold-bearing veins and runs. [geologists.
Selwyn, A.—For the progress of his survey, alike important to the colony and to all
Turner, W. J.—For an extensive exhibition of precious stones of the colony, gold, tin, and other minerals. [valuable exhibition of gold specimens.
Victoria Government—For the well-arranged gold statistics of the colony and their
Victoria Kaolin Company—For enterprise in the discovery and development of the first kaolin found in the colony.

VORTEX TURBINE.—The turbine has for some years past been slowly introducing itself to the notice of the British public, and in the Vortex water-wheel the principle has been so perfectly developed that henceforth the turbine must become a great favaurite in all cases where water-power is used. In the western annexe, between the large pumps of Easton and Amos, and Gwynne and Co., an excellent specimen of Prof. Thomson's wheel is exhibited by Messrs. WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, of the Canal Iron-works, Kendal, and its action is certainly all that could be desired. Whether compared with the ordinary vertical water-wheel, or with the turbine as usually constructed, this wheel possesses many advantages, and it is, consequently, gratifying to find that the jurors have awarded a medal to the exhibitors, as well as one to Prof. Thomson, for the invention. Compared with the vertical water-wheel, the turbine is cheaper, less expensive to erect, yields the highest obtainable power from a given quantity of water, and is equally efficient for low and high falls. It is not impeded by back water, and can, consequently, be placed below the level of the water in the tail-race, and will make from 100 to 500 revolutions per minute. In addition to these, the turbine has also the advantage of being so small in size that it can be employed in many positions where the ordinary vertical wheel is totally inapplicable, as is frequently the case in the mining districts. Of the Vortex wheel to which we refer it can safely be stated it is the best form of turbine yet conceived. It consists of a movable wheel with radiating vanes, which revolves upon a pivot, and is surrounded by an annular case, closed externally, but having towards its internal circumference four curved guide passages. The water is admitted by one or more pipes to this case, and, issuing through the guide passages, acts against the vanes of the wheel, which is thus driven round at a velocity depending on the height of the fall. The water having expended its force, passes out at the centre. The vortex is constructed with the guide blades, which form the passages for the water, either fixed or movable. If the former be employed, the orifices through which the water is directed to the revolving wheel are made of such a size as is necessary for the passage of the quantity of water intended to be consumed when the wheel is in full work. This form is well adapted for use where the water is stored in a reservoir, and the power required is regular, or great economy of water not of moment. In cases, however, in which the amount of power employed varies considerably at different times, and the saving of water is important, or the supply uncertain, the vortex with moveable blades is preferable, though somewhat more expensive. The consumption of water can be then economised to the utmost, as the passages are regulated to correspond with the supply, or to admit only the exact quantity needed to perform the work to be done. For steadiness and regularity of motion the vortex turbine is unsurpassed, and the working model of it is, doubtless, the most attractive portions of Messrs. Williamson's display, although their whirlpool centrifugal pump and whirlpool blowing-fan are each worthy of examination.

HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES.—There are few engines exhibited in the western annexe more compact in form, or efficient in working, than those of Messrs. WHITMORE and SONS, which, moreover, are admirably placed for inspection, as the large pump of Easton and Amos cannot be reached without passing them. The engine exhibited is applied to some improved mill machinery, but the engine would be equally suitable to every description of work where a cheap and regular rotatory motion is required. The engine is of 10-horse power, with vertical crank shaft and horizontal fly-wheel, the latter being situated within the bed-plate of the engine. The crank-shaft is of solid forged iron, with steel end revolving in a steel step, and the governors, starting apparatus, &c., are all on an improved principle. The construction of the engine is such that the usual friction is considerably reduced, all the parts are readily accessible, and it requires little or no fixing. Messrs. Whitmore and Son are also manufacturing improved iron water-wheels, which have proved very efficient in action, and pressure turbines, which are especially adapted for high falls. In addition to the mill machinery in practical use, Messrs. Whitmore and Sons also exhibit models of their cylindrical, Cornish, and tubular boilers, as well as of their improved independent steam-boilers of from 2 to 12-horse power, with two internal fire-ways, so constructed that the joints of the plates and rivet-heads are effectually removed from the influence of the fierce action of the flame, whilst their strength and durability are increased at the same time. The connection of the flues to the shell are such that they can, with but little labour, be drawn for the purpose of removing all incrustation or executing any repairs. They are encased in a plate-iron jacket, with funnel attached, which forms a heating surface over the entire boiler, thus ensuring great purity of steam, and safety, and dispensing with the necessity for seating in brickwork. The flues and attachments are equally applicable to boilers of any power, and can readily be applied to any Cornish boiler now in use. The horizontal engine may be readily found, from its proximity to the very disagreeably-smelling linseed oil-mill.

STEAM CRANE AND PORTABLE ENGINE.—An extremely compact portable vertical engine, applicable to purposes where not more than 30-horse power is required, is exhibited on the right of the eastern passage in the western annexe, amongst the locomotives, by Messrs. ALEX. CHAPLIN and Co., of Glasgow. The specimen exhibited is a steam-crane, but their patent dome boilers and patent tubular boilers are equally applicable to stationary engines, hoists, contractors' locomotives, roadway, traction, and carrying engines, &c. These boilers are especially adapted for burning inferior qualities of coal, and are, therefore, valuable in many positions where other boilers are useless. The crane exhibited is neatly mounted on a small wrought-iron railway truck, and is, therefore, well adapted for wharf, quarrying, and railway purposes, yet so simple and effective are they in operation that a single man can raise and place a burden of 5 tons in any required position with the greatest facility. The cost likewise is extremely low, a crane to lift 3 tons costing less than 300*l.*, and one to lift 5 tons less than 400*l.*, other sizes being in proportion. We understand that the merits of the crane have been well acknowledged during the time it has been at work in the building, both before and since the opening of the Exhibition, in receiving and placing the heavy machinery, &c., two of these cranes being in constant use from the beginning of March till the beginning of May, during which time it is estimated that they lifted and placed nearly 5000 tons weight without the slightest accident—a service which has enabled them to hang up on their machine a very handsome testimonial from Mr. D. K. Clark, the superintendent of the machinery department; and that several have been sold for the purpose of raising stones from quarries, discharging and loading vessels, &c., in which application their economy is apparent.

THE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—An extremely interesting pamphlet has been prepared by Mr. Frederick Sinnett, for the Colonial Government, and issued as a "Companion" to the articles in the South Australian Court of the International Exhibition. The book contains a concise history of the colony, and every information which could be required by the emigrant concerning the wages, provisions, religion, education, &c., is carefully given. To our readers, however, the chapter on Mining will doubtless prove the most interesting; it contains an admirable epitome of the mines which have been opened, including the Burra Burra, the Kapunda, Wallaroo, Moonta, New Cornwall, Duryea, Great Northern, &c. A catalogue of the articles exhibited is appended, and the pamphlet is altogether well calculated to advance the interests of the colony.

THE MINERALS OF VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In the portion of the colonial department devoted to these colonies there is being distributed an interesting pamphlet, from which the merits of them as mining districts can be well judged of. The climate is very similar to that of England, a little warmer in the summer, and a little wetter in the winter, much less fog, exceedingly salubrious, usual length of winter from two to three months, snow seldom remains a week; thermometer rarely above 80° in summer; the nights are always cool, 5° above zero has been known, but the mercury seldom falls below 15° above Zero during the five or ten cold days of winter. On the whole, the climate is more salubrious, invigorating, and agreeable than that of England. With regard to the minerals, the exterior has been but slightly explored, yet there have been found gold, silver, with arsenic, rich copper and iron ore, coal abundant near the surface, excellent sandstone, plumbago, limestone, marble white and black, in blocks of any size, cement stone, and roofing slate. The coal of Nanaimo is similar to Newcastle: extensively used for steam, house, and gas purposes; it is the best found on that coast, and its deposit is considered inexhaustible. The coal seams of Nanaimo are the only ones worked, and they rudely. A little sandstone and limestone are used for local buildings. Copper mining companies are being formed. Magnetic iron ore, containing 60 to 70 per cent. of metal, with a small quantity of copper, is abundant, and near water, coal, and wood; it is not worked. All iron is imported from England and the States. No iron has been found on the North Pacific coast but in Vancouver. Three or four feet of soil around Victoria covers clay suitable for bricks, below this are beds of white and blue clay equal to any in England, 20 to 60 ft. thick, suitable for the finest crockery: the brick clay is only worked, from want of capital and skilled labour. In British Columbia gold digging has proved "a lottery without blanks, and the prizes are, indeed, splendid." Five men, in two months, obtained 20,000*l.* One claim yielded 1700 ozs. (about 5430*l.*) in three days. The average yield of gold to each miner was, last year, 10*l.* a week; this far exceeds that of any other gold mining population. Extent of the gold fields unknown. It should require but little consideration to cause anyone to believe that want is absent in these colonies, where labour is so handsomely remunerated, and the demand for it is almost unlimited, neither does it seem reasonable to doubt, that with industry and ordinary prudence, a young man may render himself comparatively independent in a few years. During the past year there were two routes to Cariboo, both from New Westminster, distance about 500 miles, and the cost was 8*l.* to 10*l.* This season there will be two others, each of them apparently preferable to those used hitherto. One of the new roads commences at the Bentinck Arm, and its length to Alexandria is estimated to be 232 miles—54 river navigation and 178 land travel. On the Bellacola River, which empties into this Arm, a town called Bellacola is forming rapidly. A miner walked on snow-shoes from Cariboo to this settlement in 11 days during last February. The other new road leads from the Bute Inlet; it is stated to be nearly 20 miles shorter than that from the Arm, and has only 158 miles of land carriage. The distance of Bute Inlet from Victoria is about 222 miles, whilst the Bentinck Arm is some 500 miles. A few months will decide which of these routes is the better one. Indians were packing 100 lbs. each, at 4d. per lb., from the Bentinck Arm to Alexandria, and the whole freight from Victoria to that town was reckoned at 5d. per lb.; this will materially lessen the cost of living in Cariboo. The Government and people of this colony have shown extraordinary energy in forming roads to its interior.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—In the interesting pamphlet distributed in the New Brunswick department we find some valuable information with relation to the mineral resources of the province. The carboniferous system of rocks covers an area equal to more than one-third of the entire province. In such an extensive formation of this nature coal must abound; but until within the last few years very little of it was raised in New Brunswick; and, indeed, it was questioned by many whether it existed in sufficient quantities to pay for its working. A seam had been opened for several years at Grand Lake, one of the feeders of St. John River, and about 900 tons of coal were taken from it in 1851; but this, of course, was little better than nothing. Within a few years the discovery of a new species of coal, or mineral substance resembling coal, in Albert county, has directed much attention to that county, and one or two other seams of coal have been discovered. The coal of Albert is principally bituminous and Cannel, and is of a superior description for the manufacture of coal oil, gas, &c. In 1859, 15,000 tons of the first-mentioned coal were taken out, and it sold at the mine for $15, or 3*l.* sterling, per ton. During the past year a vein of pure Cannel coal, 10 ft. wide, has been discovered in the same county, and preparations are being made to work it on an extensive scale. In the vicinity oil works have been erected for the manufacture of oil. The discoveries in Albert have been a source of much gratification to the people of the province, as evidencing that abundant supplies of coal do exist, and that the coal measures are not so barren as some have supposed. Indeed, it is likely that more critical examinations of other sections of the country will prove that localities where coal is now only supposed to exist in small quantities are rich in their deposits of this [illegible]. The value of the coal exported in 1858 was 13,743*l.*; in 1859 the exports were [illegible] three times as valuable. Iron ore abounds in New Brunswick. It has been found in considerable quantities near Woodstock (of the hematite species), and smelting-works on an extensive scale were at one time in operation there, very fine iron being produced. A bed of iron found near Woodstock is in three separate strata of respectively 28, 15, 27 ft. Iron ore has also been found in considerable quantities on the Nerepis road, a distance below Fredericton. Its thickness is described as varying from 20 to 60 ft. One great reason why the iron of New Brunswick is not worked more extensively is accounted for by the fact that as yet coal has not been found in the vicinity of the ore, and the cost of its conveyance thither so increases the price of the melted iron as to prevent its finding a ready sale. This is an obstacle, however, that time will overcome. Gypsum, copper, lead, potter's clay, fire-clay, &c., are also found in large quantities.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

JULY 17.—There is nothing fresh to say respecting the Iron Trade. The works, as previously stated, are much better supplied with orders than six weeks or a month ago, and this is especially the case in North Staffordshire. At the same time, the expectation of the imposition of the additional duties to be imposed on exports to the United States has a depressing effect. There is a general expression of opinion that this augmentation of duties will not affect the importation of iron from this country; but while the measure will fail of *prohibiting* the importation of British iron, it is almost impossible to believe that it will not *diminish* it. Experience tells us that the last and every previous increase of duty very considerably reduced the exports of iron from this country to America; and it was only when the large demand for Government contracts for iron-clad ships had to be taken, and a general expectation existed in the States that the duties would be further augmented, that a renewed demand arose. No doubt stocks of iron had run low there, and that the means of production in America proved unequal to the demand, especially when increased by war requirements; but it seems impossible that an increase in the price of such an article as iron must diminish the consumption as well as stimulate the production in America. People who would buy cheap iron will wait with wood for many purposes, when the former is very dear, and undertakings will be suspended and delayed in the completion of which iron forms an important element. Further than this, the means of the people are, and will be, still more curtailed as the tax-gatherer goes his rounds, and the continuation of the war dries up the sources of commercial enterprise; and hence purchases must be curtailed. Again, as the demand, prices, and the continuance of the new tariff will be both uncertain, merchants and purchasers will be indisposed to purchase beyond the most immediate necessities. A change in the policy of Congress should lead to a sudden fall in prices. It will be indeed, strange if this step, disastrous as it must be to the general interests of the country which takes it, does not also unfavourably affect all those with which it has commercial relations.

The well-known firm of Barrows and Hall, proprietors of the Bloomfield Iron Works, Tipton, and whose "B. B. H." iron is celebrated over the globe, are about to discharge a large number of puddlers—150 being under notice. The firm have held very large stocks of puddled bars during the long period of depression in the trade, and they are now disposed to realise them by converting them into finished iron, and so realise their stocks. The second partner in the firm, Mr. Hall, lately died, and Mr. Barrows was left the sole partner.

The Hardware Trades remain quiet, the home orders especially being extremely limited. The Australian advices, by the mail in this week, are more favourable. The strike of a number of the cast hollow-ware makers against the reduction of wages and a previous reduction has now continued for two months, and the men appear as determined as ever not to yield. The weekly payments are now about 44*l.*, and an additional addition of 36 men on Saturday next to those already on strike, will make this in receipt of relief 100. Some of the masters who have not attempted to reduce the men's wages, approve of the strike.

The important sale of the Turnhurst Hall Estate, near Tunstall, in North Staffordshire, excites considerable interest. The rapid growth of the iron trade of North Staffordshire has been, perhaps, scarcely sufficiently appreciated. Not only does the district produce very large quantities of iron, but its reputation for quality is steadily increasing, and this is proved by the fact that the ironmasters there are seldom short of orders. From the association of so much unworked coal or ironstone, the estate appears admirably adapted for ironworks, coal being the great difficulty in North Staffordshire.

At the quarterly meetings, the attention of ironmasters and others interested in the trade was a good deal directed to some specimens of puddled iron produced by a new process, and exhibited by Mr. Beasley. The specimens were said to have been produced from common cinder pig, worth about 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The process is the application of peroxide of iron in the puddling furnace, the peroxide being produced by the decomposition of water in the generation of hydrogen gas. In the process the impurities of the pig are entirely removed; the consequence is the production of a stronger and better description of iron. The samples exhibited were remarkably good [illegible] iron, and the process can be economically brought to bear the invention will be a useful one, the strength of iron so much depending on the character of its fibre.

A correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* calls attention to a matter of great importance—the employment of the shipbuilders in wood for building the ships now constructing for the Government. The writer says—"Those conversant with the history of iron shipbuilding are perfectly aware that, on former occasions, where this class of men have been employed, more especially on the Clyde, vessels so built, on launching, had to be docked and almost re-built before they could be considered worthy; or they may be referred to a more recent case of a ship built at Mesrs. Wigram's in London, where, having failed to make the ship water-tight in a proper manner, they had recourse to the novel expedient of an inside lining of bricks and mortar, and coating of tar—strange materials to strengthen a ship! But as, in accordance with the permission granted, they are now doing the work in the Royal Dockyards, I will point out some of their singular modes of working, which, no doubt, the interest officials would fain hide, and will use their best efforts to deny, if they can. But I know, from credible information, that at Sheerness, where shipwrights are being employed on the [illegible] iron ship, in placing a sheating of iron-plates over the bows, in order to prevent a recurrence of the accident which happened to the *Defence*, at Spithead, they are fixing it in the most unscientific and inefficient manner, to be seen in the loose rivets and imperfections, to the positive deterioration of the vessel, and which they make up with putty and paint, forming what, I believe, is technically called 'screw patching.' At Portsmouth, on the *Black Prince*, where, among other things, they, after clenching the points of red-hot iron rivets, and finding they could not fasten them by the usual method tried to do so by winding oakum round them. At Chatham, where they are [illegible] engaged on the *Royal Oak*, in laying the decks of that vessel, their practical knowledge is exhibited in the fact that they are endeavouring to level the iron-plates of which it is composed with wooden hammers; and at Devonport similar processes are going on with the *Triton*. And if, as I hear, they are going to build the cupola ships at Birkenham, it is time that Capt. Coles interfered, or he may see the destruction of his hopes and fame; for if the carrying out of his designs is left in such hands, and modes of working are practised upon them, they will be worse than useless."

The *Staffordshire Advertiser*, in noticing the display of iron work at the International Exhibition, after noticing the great achievements of the Butterley Company, Derbyshire, Messrs. J. Brown and Co., Sheffield, and the Mersey Steel-Iron Company, in rolling and forging great masses of iron, says—"These great samples of iron work naturally excite a little surprise that none of our wealthy Staffordshire ironmasters should provide themselves with the means of producing such pieces of ironwork. No doubt the ordinary sizes and makes are manufactured in this county of excellent quality, but it does appear an absence of the enterprise which has been shown by the three firms which we have particularly alluded."

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE

JULY 16.—A slight improvement has taken place in the Iron Trade during the last fortnight, arising mainly from the receipt of a larger number of orders than usual from the Continent. We have a steady demand for iron for home purposes, considering the generally depressed state of the trade; and though there are no immediate indications of an active state of trade, there is a more confident tone prevalent in all commercial circles. Railway iron, plates and bars, are in good demand; and as regards armour-plates, difficult for the manufacturers to keep pace with the requirements of the Government.

The Coal Trade has undergone an improvement, both in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire districts. Several contracts for coal for the French market have been received, and the London merchants are also laying in their stocks for the autumn and winter trade; the men are, consequently, working longer time than they have been doing for some month's past.

The colliers employed by Mr. North, in the Kimberley district, are still on strike; they have issued a lengthy placard detailing their numerous grievances. It seems, however, the state of parties that the probability of a termination of the dispute is as remote as ever. The men on strike have nothing to depend upon except the voluntary aid of the public and their fellow-miners at the neighbouring works. It is a lamentable fact that these unfortunate differences cannot be settled, and a large number of families reduced from a state of starvation.

A dispute exists between some of the men employed at the Dunsian and Barlow Company's Collieries, at Sheepbridge, in reference to the weight which the colliers put to the ton. The discontents have given vent to their dissatisfaction in a hand-bill, which the following is a copy:—"*Live and Let Live.—To the Public.—Fellow-men.* We, the miners of Sheepbridge, are suffering from the case by legal and wrong. An honest workman cannot live by his labour in consequence of this time this evil was removed. We are endeavouring to try the case by legal standing evil. Dear Friends,—Please to give this your consideration, and assist means. To us, and to others of our fellow-men round about, it is a source of [illegible] one of our friends will call upon you. You will oblige by reading this bill. God the right.—THE MINERS OF SHEEPBRIDGE." The latter part of the bill much resembles the begging-letter dodge. The men intend to contest the legality of the question, which they can be compelled to give more than a ton for a ton.

A very serious accident took place on Monday at Messrs. Bainbridge and Co.'s [illegible] colliery, at West Staveley, near Whittington, by an explosion of fire-damp. A number of men were engaged in driving a driftway in the pit, and on going to the place about past 1 o'clock, the night shiftmen descended the shaft, and on going to remove the found that there had been an extensive fall of roof. They prepared to remove the and to prop the roof, when one of the colliers, named Thomas Laxton, put his candle towards the roof, when the gas exploded, and burnt five of the men, Laxton the worst injured of the party. It is not anticipated that the injuries to any of will prove fatal. On Tuesday, Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector of Mines, the pit in company with Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Moody, the manager and viewer, an inspection was made of the place where the accident occurred.

On Tuesday, one of a set of three boilers, used for the pumping and winding [illegible] at Newton-in-the-Moor Colliery, near Newcastle, exploded with fearful force. A large portion of it, upwards of 3 tons, were thrown a distance of 200 yards. A man named Richardson, was scalded to death by the explosion; and another man, Ramsay, was badly burnt. The engine-house top was carried away, and other damage was done to the colliery. The pitmen and boys at work in the mine at the were got out by means of a jack-rope, which was uninjured.

A correspondent of the *Derby and Chesterfield Reporter* says that an important discovery of a continuation of the Ashby coal field has just been made on the Coton estate, near the Gresley station of the Leicester and Burton Railway. It has been long supposed that the Gresley and Moira coal field terminated on the west and [illegible] by a fault running from near the Gresley Station, towards the east [illegible] but Mr. Daniel, Q.C., the proprietor of the Coton Park estate, situate on the east of the fault, having reason to think that the fault was not conclusive around the [illegible] bility of minerals existing under his property, lately consulted Mr. F. C. Gilbert, engineer, Derby, on the subject. Under his advice and superintendence, boring was at once vigorously proceeded with, and, after having previously passed a [illegible] 4 ft. at 90 yards, last week resulted in the gratifying discovery of a very valuable

... than 18 ft. thick, at the depth of 160 yards. The bed of coal is identical ... main beds of the Moira and Gresley Collieries. It is almost impossible to esti... the future importance of this discovery, as it is now confidently believed that a ... of very great extent and value will be opened up, where it had been previously ... that minerals did not exist. This is an additional source of wealth for our ...hood, and may, hereafter, grow to important dimensions.

...ing the number of exhibitors from Derbyshire at the International Exhibi... very fair amount of honour has been done the manufacturers of Derbyshire. ... Harwood and Sons, of Derby, have been awarded a medal for iron of excellent ..., whilst they receive honourable mention for their steam-hammer. The Butter... ...pany receive a medal for novelty and excellence in the working of wrought-... Messrs. Handyside and Co. are awarded two medals, one for well-conducted hop ..., and the other for designs in vases and fountains. Messrs. Fox Brothers are ... for good engineers' tools. Mr. H. Goodall receives honourable mention for ...ing machines. Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock receive a medal for a beauti... ...el of the long wall system of working coal, as practised in the Shipley Colliery. ..., of Staveley, has honourable mention for his safety-cage apparatus. Mr. ... of Ashford, and Messrs. Lomas and Son, of Bakewell, receive honourable men... ...their excellent designs in the working of Derbyshire marble. The mineral pro... of Derbyshire, and the distinctions they have won at the Exhibition will have ...cial effect upon the trade of the county.

...ition of the Derbyshire lead mines is much the same as last reported. The ... and plant of the Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, will shortly fall under the ham... the auctioneer, unless some offer is made by private contract, which does not ...probable. The North Derbyshire Company are pushing forward the sinking ope... ... and at Mill Dam the men have been stopped in certain portions of the work to ... the debris from a fall of earth, and to get out the water. The local share market ..., and speculation is at a low ebb, in consequence of the general depression in trade.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

...LY 17.—A decidedly better tone prevails in the Iron Trade, and ... are practical evidences of improvement since the last quarterly meet... of the ironmasters. As announced in a previous report, the Ebbw ... Company have placed another furnace in blast at Abersychan, as ... re-opened the Bargwm Mine pit. One of the furnaces at Ebbw Vale ... undergoing repairs for some time, and immediately they are ... it is expected that the furnace will be lit. Mr. John Lawrence (Roper and ...) commenced the erection of an additional furnace at Cwmbran, and quite a ... has been manifested throughout the depressed locality. It is reported that ... B. Marshall has taken to the Van furnaces, near Caerphilly, late the property ... Edmunds. Furnaces were erected many years since on the property, which is ... favourable for the production of iron, as coal, ironstone, &c., are to be found ...ance. The old furnaces only worked for a short time, their stoppage having ... by want of capital. Arrangements are being made by which the Ponty... ...ge will immediately commence working, and a large number of hands will, in ..., be employed. The forge forms part of the Leigh estate, and it has been ... for upwards of twelve months. It consists of four puddling furnaces, all of ... will be soon in full operation. The Osborn forge, in the same locality, is also ...ence in a few weeks. At Aberdare and Merthyr the ironworks are in active ... and everything betokens that the dawn of better times has at last set in. The district of Swansea and the neighbourhood is, as usual, in full operation, and ... look promising as regards the future. It may be said that the copper, like the ..., has received a decided impetus within the last few weeks.

...rt time ago it was reported in the Journal that a valuable ochre mine had been ... on the property of Messrs. Booker and Co., Pentyrch, near Cardiff. Prepa... have since been going on for the purpose of working the sett, and this week ... have commenced. Mr. C. H. Challenger, late of the Whitelead Works, ... has been engaged as manager, and from his long experience the work will, with... ..., turn out a profitable one. The richness of the colour of the ochre surpasses ... discovered, and this, combined with the fact that the port of Cardiff is only some ... seven miles distant by the Taff Vale Railway, will, no doubt, materially contri... to make the mine a good paying one to the spirited proprietors.

... Coal Trade has not yet manifested that improvement which is so apparent in the .... Over-competition exists, and it will take some time to bring the market to ... state. The great complaint of the coalmasters is that the coal which was ... used at the ironworks is now brought down to the different ports for shipment. ... is worked so cheap, and the large iron firms are enabled to supply such an ... quantity of it at a short notice, that in many instances it has supplanted the superior house coal. This told severely upon the coal merchants, but it is confi... expected that the additional furnaces lighted, and the other alterations now about ... place in the different ironworks, will be the means of consuming all this coal, ... market will soon return to its normal condition.

... Gilfach Coal Company are actively proceeding with the necessary preparations to ... the working of their extensive mineral property, and they will soon be able ... the siding is completed), to send coal to Cardiff for shipment. The Ely Merthyr Company is progressing favourably, and there is every reason to think that all the ... will be taken within a few days.

... arbitration case, "Pontypool Iron Company v. Wightman," adjourned to the 10th ... has been again adjourned to July 23. The dispute involves some thousands of ..., and the enquiry is likely to be very protracted. Sir Thomas Phillips, instructed ... Secretan, Woodhouse, and Colborne, appears for the company; and Mr. Edlin, ..., instructed by Messrs. Greenway and Bytheway, for Mr. Wightman.

... contradiction has appeared in several papers to the reported sale of Aberaman Works ... C. Bailey, M.P. The original report turns out, however, to be quite correct, the ... having been sold, as already announced, for 250,000*l.*

... is visibly improving at the different ports. Freights which a month since were ... low, are gradually rising, and good prices are given for many places now. ... a favourable indication, and the complaints of a scarcity of tonnage cannot last ... days longer.

... of the bodies have yet been discovered at the Oldcastle Colliery, Llanelly, where ... accident took place. Two powerful engines are at work night and day pumping ... out of the colliery, and there is also a large lined basket used, which raises a ... water every time it is drawn up. The water decreases at the rate of 2 ft. 8 in. ... twelve hours, and if no further difficulties be met with, two of the bodies are ex... to be got out in two or three days.

... week a beautiful specimen of the fern tree (sigillaria) was discovered at the ... Coal Works; its formation and extensive dimensions has formed much spe... ... interest amongst the geologists of the neighbourhood.

... following vessels have arrived at Swansea during the week:—Marwood, from ..., with 160 tons of lead ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Mary Ann Holman, from ..., with 428 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; William Leckie, from ..., with 620 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Chowdean, from Chanaral, ... tons of copper ore, and 230 tons of copper regulus, for Richardson and Co.; Gla... from Chanaral, with 810 tons of copper ore, for Sampson Waters; Factory Girl, ... Guayacan, with 468 tons of cast copper, and 200 tons of regulus copper, for H. Bath ...; Pascoe Grenfell, from Caldera, with 510 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath ...; Georgina Grenfell, from Caldera, with 470 tons of copper regulus, 145 tons of ... (value 7250*l.*), and 2 tons of unwrought copper, for H. Bath and Sons; Capri... from Huasco, with 530 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; Venturozo, ... Arica, with 130 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Limena, from Caldera, ... tons of silver ore (value 28,000*l.*), 8 tons of cast copper, and 8 tons of nickel, ... Bath and Sons.

...tract of the trade of the port of Neath (including Briton Ferry ...), for the month of June:—

	No. of vessels.	Tons register.	Tons burthen.
...ean trade	14	1,198	1,952
...ing trade	232	17,411	27,502
Total	246	18,616	29,454

IMPORTS.	Tons.	EXPORTS.	Tons.
Copper ore	2761	Coal, coke, and culm	23,649
Pig-iron	724	Copper	122
... ore	7734	Bar iron	1318
Grain and flour	323	Tin plates	183
... and cordwood	958	Timber	31
Timber	320	Miscellaneous	23
Miscellaneous	212		
Total	13,032	Total	25,326

COAL MINING IN AMERICA.

... approach to the explorations in the Michigan coal field is over the Michigan Cen... Railroad, after about three hours ride from Detroit, to the city of Jackson—a thriv... beautiful town (as are many others on the line of the same road), with a popu... of over 6000, and the locality of the State Prison. Some three miles distant from ... are situated the workings of the Woodville Company, surrounded by a beautiful ... country, teeming with a surface wealth but rarely found in mining regions. ... mines than those of the Woodville Company are situated in the same vicinity, but ... selected this as the most interesting, though of no more importance than the ..., but as furnishing facts sufficient for an appreciation of all of them.

... this company commenced operations, and though, at present, no active work ... carried on, it is hoped that its cessation is but temporary, and that a short season ... will be followed by one of active and vigorous exploitation. A perpendicular ... shaft has been sunk to the depth of 97 ft., including the depth of the sump; this ... make, therefore, the vertical distance from the surface to the floor of the coal to ... 90 ft. at this point. The following section taken in the shaft will show the ... of rocks cut through:—

Superficial materials	12 feet.
Woodville sandstone	40 "
Black shale, highly bituminous	12 "
Fireclay	"
Iron ore, varying from 3 to 18 in. (say)	1 "
Black shale	16·5 "
Coal	3·5=90 feet.

... "Woodville sandstone" is a light-coloured rock, with a peculiar tint at this point, ... that of the celebrated "Pictou sandstone;" it is soft, friable, and weathers .... The fire-clay is a good article, apparently, and ought soon to find some econo... application.

... called but one, the vein appears to us to be two distinct seams, separated by ... band of highly bituminous shale, and marking two distinct and widely different ... of coal. The upper seam is of some 15 in. thickness, and the coal is much freer ... pyrites than that occurring in the lower one. The presence of this mineral in a ... appreciable quantity in the coal of Michigan has been a source of much annoyance ... considerable trouble to those who have used it to any extent, and accounts in a ... for the comparative ill success of most of the exploitations throughout the coal ... of that State. Strenuous efforts are being made to introduce this coal on the loco... ... of the Michigan Central Railroad, thereby creating a demand for it which would ... place these mining companies in the full tide of successful operation: but, thus ... success of this undertaking can be said to be but partial, though attempts were ... to desulphurise the coal by an economical and rapid chemical process. The trouble ... case is not due alone to the sulphur, but to other matters in the composition of the ... these difficulties will doubtless be eventually overcome by the intelligence and ... of the master mechanic of the road, Mr. A. S. Sweet, who is conducting ... experiments. We feel full confidence in the ultimate success of such efforts.—*West. ... Gaz.*, June 7.

WHAT IS COAL?

Scientific men for a time have treated this question with a prudence akin to that which cautious skaters yield to flaws in the cracking ice. It is delightful, however, to see this *reticence* gradually disappearing, and the topic once more discussed with a deliberation and lack of sectarian bias, which could hardly have been expected some time ago. One result of the jury trial on the celebrated Torbanehill mineral, in 1853, was to show how much ignorance really existed on this apparently simple question amongst scientific men, and if with them, likewise with the general public. Another result was the dissemination of a vast amount of curious scientific knowledge, and the incentive given to further researches in this special field. It will naturally, then, be expected that new works on geology and mining since published, will devote a greater amount of space to this interesting theme, carefully sifting the vast amount of evidence thus collected with the impartiality which true science demands. In a recent work on Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy, of the School of Mines, London, which is undoubtedly the standard book of its class, the composition, nature, and properties of coal are discussed at considerable length. Dr. Percy says—"In the present state of science I do not believe it possible to propose an exact definition of the term coal. Geological position does not afford satisfactory grounds for a precise definition; for the mineral which was the subject of investigation at the trial in Edinburgh occurs in association with coal of the true Coal Measures; and true coal, as far as may be inferred from the assemblage of chemical and physical characters, is met with in other and more recent geological formations. Perhaps the nearest approach to a definition would be the following:—Coal is a solid mineral substance, more or less easily combustible; varying in colour from dark-brown to black; opaque, except in extremely thin slices; brittle; not fusible without decomposition; not sensibly soluble in ether, benzole, chloroform, or turpentine; not containing sufficient earthy matter to render it incapable of being applied with advantage *as a source of heat in ordinary fireplaces or in furnaces.* This would exclude amber and other resinous matters, bitumen and bituminous schists, when they contain so large an amount of earthy matter as to be incapable of being employed *as fuel;* and I think it would also exclude even the most compact varieties of peat." Whatever difficulty there may be of admitting other substances as coal, there can be none as to the Torbanehill mineral. Its colour is light-grey, not dark-brown; it is very far from brittle; and, as is well known, is utterly useless either for household or furnace purposes. It is distinctly no coal; and we need not enlarge here on its physical peculiarities, which rank it most closely with bituminous schists, which are above contrasted with coal.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDRAULIC PRESSES.—For many purposes for which presses are employed, such for example as for packing cotton and other fibres, and similar materials, the press is required during a considerable portion of its stroke to exert but a comparatively small pressure, whilst for the latter portion of the stroke a much heavier pressure is required. In such cases Mr. M. Scott, of Parliament-street, proposes to employ a compound press, consisting of two or more concentric cylinders. The innermost is fitted with a ram like an ordinary hydraulic press, the cylinder is closed at the bottom, and is made itself to serve as the ram of another hydraulic press formed with the next concentric cylinder, and this may in turn form the ram of a third press. When the press is set to work the water from a force-pump or accumulator is directed first into the interior cylinder, and as this is of small diameter the ram thereof rapidly rises, but the pressure will be comparatively light. As soon as this pressure proves insufficient a cock placed on the supply-pipe of the inner cylinder is closed, and another cock is opened, so as to admit the water from the force-pump or accumulator to the second cylinder. In this manner the ram of the second press, which is the cylinder of the first, is raised, carrying its own ram with it, this being unable to descend being blocked by the water enclosed beneath it. When the second cylinder is brought into work the action of the press will be slower, and the force exerted will be greater in proportion as the sectional area of the ram of the second press (or the cylinder of the first) exceeds the sectional area of the ram of the first press. Where a third cylinder is employed it is brought into action after the second in a similar manner, the second press being then in turn blocked by the water enclosed in it. The important feature in the invention is the blocking of one press, whilst a more powerful one is caused to act against it thus—Two separate hydraulic presses, the one of small and the other of large power, may be arranged one at each end of a frame, the material to be pressed between them is received between the two presses, and is partly compressed by the press of smaller power, then this is blocked by enclosing water in it, and the press of greater power is put in action to complete the compression. This arrangement may also be employed where mechanical blocking is used in place of or together with water blocking.

In Chancery.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848, 1849, and 1857, and in the MATTER of the NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINING COMPANY.—By direction of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, 1862, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, London, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be for FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call. GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.

FREDK. WHINNEY, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
F. W. SNELL, 1, George-street, Mansion House, Solicitor.
Dated the 18th day of July, 1862.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) APPRISE all ZINC SMELTERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH in quantity REGULAR SUPPLIES of CALAMINE, containing a high percentage of metal. The great deposit of calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prussia. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spelter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured from blende.
By order, EDWARD MORAN, Sec.
Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the above company, held this day, pursuant to advertisement,
EDWARD WRIGHT, Esq., in the chair,
It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by THOMAS HONE, Esq., and resolved unanimously:—
That the following resolution, adopted at the special general meeting of proprietors in the above company, held on 23d April, 1862, be hereby confirmed, that is to say:—
"That the memorandum of agreement for carrying out the amalgamation of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) with the Hibernian Mine Company, now read, be adopted, and that the directors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) be requested to have said agreement executed." EDWARD WRIGHT, Chairman.
43, Dame-street, Dublin, July 16, 1862. HENRY A. CRUISE, Sec.

NETHER HEARTH LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the office, No. 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July inst., at One o'clock.—July 18, 1862. GEORGE SEARBY, Sec.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely. WALTER SHAIRP, GEO. WHITMORE, Directors of the Company.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 8, 1862.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on or before the 1st day of October next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of July to the 1st of August, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 17, 1862.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July inst., at Two o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.
And notice is hereby further given, that the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 18th of July to the 1st of August, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 17, 1862.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY (Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 28th day of July inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, for the purpose of considering a statement of the proceedings of the company since the general annual meeting, held in Jan. last; also a statement of its present financial position; and for the purpose of passing a resolution enabling the directors (should the meeting so resolve) to divide and distribute on account, amongst the shareholders, a sum amounting to 1s. per share out of the profit of the current year's working, now in hand, more than is requisite for any probable contingencies of the year. C. H. FIELDER, Sec.
Offices, 35, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, London, E.C., July 15, 1862.
N.B.—The transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, the 19th inst., and re-open on Tuesday, the 29th inst.
Proprietors will please give immediate notice of any change of address during the last half-year.

BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
OFFICES,—193, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS—THE PATENT SAFETY MINING CAGE.—This UNFAILING and SIMPLE INVENTION CAN BE ADAPTED to ANY MINE SHAFT, at a TRIFLING COST, and its EFFICACY GUARANTEED.—Applications to be made to G. B. GOODMAN, inventor and patentee, 29, Baker-street, Portman-square, where working models can be seen.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.
MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON. —For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. JOS. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

ELLIS LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER, INVENTOR and SOLE MANUFACTURER of the FLEXIBLE TUBING, for VENTILATING SHAFTS and EXPLORING DRIFTS. IMPROVED BRATTICE and DOOR-CLOTH in ANY WIDTH, for AIR COURSES in MINES.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.
EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.,
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.
A MODEL may be seen at Mr. EDWARDS's office, Beaufort-buildings.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.—The JURY MAKE HONOURABLE MENTION of this INVENTION in the FOLLOWING WORDS:—
"AYTOUN, R.—For simplicity and effective working of his apparatus for securing safety in case of breakage of rope."
As this is the very highest testimony to its value, and from a jury composed of such men as Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Warington Smyth, Mr. Nicholas Wood, and Mr. Sopwith, the inventor now feels himself justified in offering it to the public with the fullest confidence as to its efficiency.
As formerly advertised, licenses will continue to be issued at £1 per cage to the close of the Exhibition; but after that period they will be charged £6, £7, or £8 per cage, according to the weight intended to be carried, which is the usual rate for patents of such a description.
Full sized cages are exhibited in action at all hours in the open court attached to the Eastern Annexe of the Exhibition; and the inventor will attend personally every day at Three o'clock, till the end of August, for the purpose of affording full explanations as to their working efficiency, and of issuing licenses to those who may be desirous of obtaining them previous to the rise in price.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.
Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

THE GENERAL ROLLING STOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each.
With power to increase.
Deposit, 10s. per share upon application, and 30s. on allotment.
And the remainder in calls not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE BROCKELBANK, Esq., Greenwich.
JOHN POPE HENNESSY, Esq., M.P., Director of the Wellington and Cheshire Junction Railway.
JAMES MORRISH, Esq., Director of the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway.
Sir EDWIN PEARSON, F.R.S., Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Co.
RICHARD KYRKE PENSON, Esq., Director of the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway.
W. EDGCUMBE RENDLE, Esq., Director of the South Devon and Tavistock Railway.
ALFRED STERRY, Esq., Colliery Proprietor, Swansea.
JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., Director of the Amman (Aberdare) Colliery Company.
(With power to add to their number).
AUDITORS—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., 16, Tokenhouse-yard; John Gordon, Esq., 9, Mincing-lane.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Davidson, Bradbury, Hardwick, and Carr, Weavers' Hall, 22, Basinghall-street.

BANKERS.
London .... The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.
Liverpool .... The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 22, The Albany.
Birmingham .... Messrs. Moilliett and Son.

BROKERS.
London .... Messrs. J. and J. Whitehead, 8, Moorgate-street.
Liverpool ...... Messrs. G. and T. Irvine, 7, India-buildings.
Birmingham .... J. W. Hamilton, Esq., 26, Ann-street.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. E. Murphy.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—15, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

This company is established for the purpose of purchasing, maintaining, and leasing carriages and wagons to railway companies, collieries, and commercial firms in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Local companies of this description have been formed from time to time, as the demand for increased carrying accommodation has been developed, but the existence of these companies has been almost unknown beyond the immediate districts in which they have been originated, while, at the same time, such companies are amongst the most successful undertakings of the day, distributing large dividends to the shareholders and accumulating ample reserve funds, as will be seen from the following statements:—

Name of company.	Amount of share.	Dividend per cent.	Reserve.	Price.
	£.		£.	Premium per cent.
Midland Wagon Company	50	10, and occasionally large bonuses.	58,910	100 to 105
The Railway Rolling Stock Association	10	9	20,504	35 to 40
Birmingham Wagon Company	10	10	10,308	40 to 45
Gloucester Wagon Company	10	10	3,500	35 to 40

It is also proposed to take special powers to lease completed lines of railway, and work them at a fixed rate equal to a certain agreed percentage on capital. Although this portion of the business has been carried on with great success by private capitalists, it has not as yet been undertaken by any of the existing companies; but the Directors of the General Rolling Stock Company (Limited) are satisfied, from their practical knowledge, that a very large and profitable trade may be derived from the establishment of this branch of the company's operations, as the whole of the stock will thus be kept in constant work. The directors have, moreover, the prospect of entering upon a contract of this description immediately they are prepared to undertake it; but no such contract will be taken without the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting.

The want of the accommodation about to be afforded by this company has long been acknowledged, and it is manifest that if the demand of the several provincial districts is equal to the profitable employment of a very large amount of capital, the operations of a company with an enlarged sphere of action promise still more satisfactory results.

It is not proposed at present to expend any capital in the establishment of works or plant for building purposes, but to obtain the company's stock, from time to time, upon the most advantageous terms; thus the capital of the company will at all times be represented by an absolute and available security.

The shareholders will incur no liability beyond the amount of shares allotted to them.

Applications for shares must be made in the form annexed to the prospectus. Each applicant will be required to pay into the bankers of the company 10s. per share on the number of shares applied for, and upon allotment to make a further payment of 30s. per share on the shares allotted to him.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction; but the directors reserve the power to commence business as soon as a sufficient number of shares are subscribed for the purpose.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the brokers, Messrs. J. and J. WHITEHEAD, 8, Moorgate-street; the solicitors, Messrs. DAVIDSON, BRADBURY, HARDWICK, and CARR, 22, Basinghall-street; and at the Temporary Offices, 15, Tokenhouse-yard.

THE OTEA COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 25,000 shares of £2 each.
5s. per share to be paid with application, and 5s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Col. BAZALGETTE, Chairman of the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company (Limited).
CHARLES MARTIN, Esq. (Messrs. Blogg and Martin), Bucklersbury.
PARKE PITTAR, Esq. (Messrs. P. Pittar and Co.), 26, Gresham-street.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
PHILIP WRIGHT, Esq., late of Auckland, New Zealand.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bischoff, Coxe, and Bompas, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, E.C.
BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
AUDITORS—To be appointed at the first general meeting.

BROKERS.

London .... Messrs. J. C. and C. W. Morice, 1, Warnford-court, E.C.
Manchester ..... J. Gorton, Esq., Newmarket Chambers.
Aberdeen .... H. C. Oswald, Esq., Marischall-street.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

The object of this company is to purchase and work a copper mine, situate on the north of the Great Barrier Island, New Zealand, from which nearly £30,000 worth of copper ore has already been sold.

A practical mine captain, of high character and professional ability and repute, estimates that above the adit level alone there are still available 4000 tons of ore, of fully 15 per cent. produce, and though the workings are yet only 20 fms. deeper, and opened there to a limited extent, he says that below adit a great deal of ore is also available, so that with proper machinery he could make considerable immediate profits, to be probably greatly increased as the works are extended.

The same authority states that "If only a permanent increase in the yield of ore takes place throughout the vein, such as seen in the 12 fm. level (under adit), where the quality of the ores is quite equal to the general shipments, the future value of the mine would be very great."

There is no land carriage, and the freights to England (in the wool ships), vary from only 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton.

A considerable number of the shares are already taken, and applications for the remainder may be addressed to the directors, at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the brokers, from all of whom detailed prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

THE FORTUNE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

Capital, £80,000, in 40,000 shares of £2 each.
£1 thereof to be paid on application for shares, and a further sum of £1 per share at the expiration of two months from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS GOOCH, Esq. (Messrs. Gooch and Cousens), 65, London-wall (Director of the Bank of London).
CHARLES HOLLAND, Esq., Liverpool.
FREDERICK LEVI, Esq. (Messrs. P. Levi and Co.), London and Adelaide.
WILLIAM FREDERICK MOORE, Esq., (Messrs. William Jackson, and Co.), 7, Great Winchester-street, City, E.C.
GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esq. (Director of the National Discount Company), 3, Abchurch-lane, City, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.
BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, City.
BROKERS—Messrs. George Burnand and Co., 69, Lombard-street, City.
SECRETARY—R. Nicholas, Esq.
OFFICES—9, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working two valuable freehold mineral properties, known as the Wheal Fortune and Wheal Virgin Mines, situated 30 miles from the shipping port of Geraldton, in the Champion Bay District of Western Australia.

The property comprises 230 acres of freehold land, with the minerals, and was obtained direct from the Crown in the year 1859, by local adventurers, who subscribed a limited capital, which was expended in the purchase of the land and the necessary mining plant, leaving a balance of only £300 to commence operations. Three shafts are already sunk to the respective depths of 8, 12, and 25 fms., and several distinct copper lodes and lead-bearing cross-courses discovered. From one or two of the former 946 tons of copper ore have been raised and transmitted to this country, and sold at Swansea, by public ticketings, between February 14, 1860, and June 10, 1862, the percentage of which for pure copper averaged 24, and realised the sum of £18,509 6s. 9d., as is evidenced by the following transcript of the ticket sales thereof. In addition to which, about 160 tons of rich lead ore have been obtained from a cross-course, and sold for £837. A further parcel of 100 tons of copper ore is advised at the port, ready for shipment. Altogether, the clear profit during the two years was £4500, on the initial working capital of £300, exclusive of the purchase as aforesaid. The operations at the mines are continued, and the yield of ore increases as the works progress, so that the proportionate receipts may be anticipated.

The copper ore was consigned to Messrs. William Jackson and Co., of Great Winchester-street, London, and sold to their order at Swansea, viz.:—

Date of sale.	Ship.	Tons.	Produce.	Proceeds.
1860.—Feb. 14.	Dazzler	44	25⅝	£1680 17 7
"	"	19	33⅛	
Feb. 28.	Atlanta	54	35⅛	
"	"	19	21⅝	2357 11 9
"	"	11	19⅞	
July 31.	Lord Raglan	6	21⅜	106 14 9
"	West Australian	47	21⅜	890 15 4
"	"	3	26⅛	
Oct. 9.	Dolphin	19	20⅛	362 16 11
"	"	3	18⅛	
1861.—March 26.	Oryx	53	21¼	946 3 3
June 18.	Tartar	28	21⅝	
"	"	28	21⅛	2887 17 0
"	"	109	21	
July 16.	Lord Raglan	107	20⅜	1674 9 9
1862.—June 10.	Gloucester	340	24½	6529 12 6
"	Tartar	56	24⅜	1072 8 0
	Tons	946		£18,509 6 9

These remarkable results from so small an outlay and limited labour, without steam-power, testify to the great value of the property, and warrant the formation of the present company, in order that the necessary machinery may be erected, and the mineral resources generally and fully developed, under experienced management, with adequate and skilled labour.

The purchase of these valuable freehold mineral properties, including the existing plant, &c., without any restrictive rights or royalties, has been agreed for upon the following terms, namely—£25,000 in cash, and 10,000 paid-up shares, on assignment of the property.

All charges for promotion, advertisements, brokers' commission, besides all preliminary, legal, and other expenses, up to and including the costs and fees of registration of the company, have been defined and agreed for at 3½ per cent. upon the nominal capital of the company.

Applications for shares may be made to the bankers or brokers in the annexed form; but no application for less than five shares, or a multiple of five, will be considered, nor unless a deposit of £1 on each share applied for is previously paid to the bankers of the company. The allotment will be made in full according to priority of application.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Fortune Copper Mining Company of Western Australia (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £ to your bankers, the Bank of London, for shares in the Fortune Copper Mining Company of Western Australia (Limited), I hereby agree to accept such shares, subject to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act.

Name ....
Address ....
Date ....

The above form, when filled up, is to be left with the bankers, on payment of the deposit.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!

Every one should therefore provide against them.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY

Grant Policies for Sums from £100 to £1000, Assuring against ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An annual payment of £3 secures £1000 in case of DEATH by ACCIDENT, or a weekly allowance of £6 to the assured while laid up by injury.

Apply for forms of proposal, or any information, to the Provincial Agents, the Booking Clerks at the Railway Stations,

Or to the Head Office, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

£102,817 have been paid by this company as Compensation for 56 fatal Cases, and 5041 Cases of personal injury.

The SOLE COMPANY privileged to issue RAILWAY JOURNEY INSURANCE TICKETS, costing 1d., 2d., or 3d., at all the Principal Stations.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1849.

64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.

—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 14A, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CRANE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Matthews v. Bishop and Others, dated the 17th day of June last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 30th day of July inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely,

16 (876ths) SHARES of the defendant Robert Bishop; and
20 (876ths) SHARES standing in the Cost-book of the said mine in the name of the defendant, Caleb Perry Sharpley,

Respectively of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro,
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 16, 1862.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

PURSUANT to two several Orders, or Decrees, made in the consolidated Causes of Arnold v. Cock, Perry and Others v. Cock, the CREDITORS in respect of the EAST BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 29th day of July instant, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 15, 1862.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MR. KINSMAN has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 29th day of July instant, at GREAT CRINNIS MINE, in the parish of St. Austell, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:

A 63 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with new piston and rod, complete.

THREE BOILERS, 10 tons each.

A 42 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, with drawing cage and crusher attached.

	Cwts.	q.	lb.		Cwts.	q.	lb.
49 9 ft. 18 in. pumps	1105	3	14	1 6 ft. 7 in. doorpiece	12	0	0
2 9 ft. 19 in. ditto	60	1	0	1 11 in. H piece and top doorpiece complete	18	3	0
21 9 ft. 15 in. ditto	402	3	0	1 10 ft. 12 in. working barrel	24	1	7
9 10 ft. 13 in. ditto, with doorpiece, windbore, and working complete	205	0	0	1 8 in. H piece, and 1 8 in. top doorpiece	32	2	0
2 12 ft. 16 in. pumps	60	0	0	5 matchings, of different lengths and sizes	30	3	0
1 6 ft. 16 in. windbore	21	1	0				
1 9 ft. 16 in. windbore	28	2	0	18 9 ft. 8 in. pumps	139	0	14
2 6 ft. 16 in. doorpieces	80	0	0	3 9 ft. 9 in. ditto	30	2	0
2 18 in. H pieces	110	0	0	1 12 ft. 7 in. working barrel	10	3	0
2 18 in. top doorpieces	70	0	0	1 9 ft. 7 in. ditto	8	1	0
1 15 in. ditto	35	0	0	1 9 ft. 8 in. windbore	14	2	0
1 6 ft. 12 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland	10	3	0	12 9 ft. 8 in. pumps, not yet weighed.			
				40 fms. 14 in. main rod.			
1 6 ft. 11 in. ditto	6	3	0	30 fms. 13 in. ditto.			
3 12 ft. 17 in. plunger poles	—			15 pairs rod plates, hammered iron, 16 to 18 ft. long, 7 in. wide, and from 1¼ to 1½ in. thick, with rod pins to fit.			
1 6 ft. 11½ in. ditto	—						
1 12 ft. 7 in. ditto, with stuffing box and gland	—			70 fms. 6 and 7 in. wood rods, with rod plates and pins complete.			
25 fms. 2 in. iron rods	—						
1 6 ft. 9 in. doorpiece	14	0	0				

1 12 arm capstan and shears, with shieves complete; 1 8 arm ditto; 1 8 arm cathead, with shears, &c., complete; 100 fms. 14 in. capstan rope, 120 fms. 9 in. ditto, 100 fms. 6 in. whim rope, 85 fms. iron rods, from 2¼ to 2⅛ in. diameter; 6 pairs of iron yokes, 1 pair flat thread drop screws, 2 hand screws, 200 fms. 9-16, ⅝, and ¾ in. chain; 300 fms. ⅝ and ½ in. ditto; 6 horse whims and shaft tackle, 2 balance bobs, complete; 1 11 ft. diameter water-wheel, 2 ft. breast, with 4 heads stamps attached; 120 fms. bridge rail iron, 3 5 ft. pulleys, 12 4 ft. ditto, 40 cast iron shieves of various sizes, steam and horse whim kibbles, 2 tram wagons and wheels, 1 iron skip and wheels, 5 large bucket prongs, large quantity of rod pins, flange pins, staples and glands, and flange rings, 3 brass seatings, mine bell, a quantity of old brass, 4 sheds, drying shed and tube, 6 jigging machines and sieves, 3 smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, and a quantity of smiths' tools, screwing gear, 60 fms. wood launders, 40 fms. air pipes, hand and wheelbarrows, sieves, a quantity of new and old timber and iron, large beam, scales and weights, miners' tools and chests, a quantity of wood and iron stave ladders, wrought and cast scrap iron, with numerous other articles, together with the account-house furniture.

The mine is situated near the turnpike-road leading from St. Austell to St. Blazey, about two miles from the former place, and one mile from a siding of the Cornwall Railway at Par and Par shipping wharf, thus affording great facility for transit, either by land or water.

Refreshments at Eleven o'clock. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

For viewing, apply to Capt. WOOLCOCK, on the mine; and for further particulars to THOMAS LAMBERT, Esq., 30, New-cut, Blackfriars-road, London; or to the auctioneer, St. Austell.—Dated July 16, 1862.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BWLCH SLATE QUARRIES AND WORKS, NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 31st July, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the GWYDIR (otherwise the BWLCH) SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWYDDELEN, in the county of CARNARVON, about nine miles from Llanrwst, about twelve miles from the shipping stage or quay at Trefriw, on the Conway River, where vessels of 100 tons burden can load alongside, and about 21 miles from the shipping port of Conway, North Wales. The railway from Conway to Llanrwst will be completed in the spring of next year, and will afford additional facility for transit.

The quarries are on the slope of the Carnarvon range of mountains; the slate formation lies about ten yards beneath the surface, and has been proved to the depth of about 35 yards. The quality of the slate is uniform, equal in grain to the well-known Bangor slate, and of the original blue colour of the Welsh slate.

The works were formed some years since by the Gwydir Slate Company, and fitted with costly machinery for sawing, planing, and otherwise preparing slate slab, the whole worked by an iron overshot water-wheel, 30 ft. diameter, driven by a powerful stream of water flowing from a lake in the mountains, discharging itself into the River Lledr, a tributary of the Conway, which flows past the property; but although large sums of money have been expended in fitting the machinery and in opening the quarry, it may almost be pronounced a virgin quarry, from the comparatively very limited operations hitherto performed, there being up to the present time only four bargains or workings actually formed, and these only partially worked, the yield from which during the past six months has been 665 tons of slates; but by a judicious expenditure (now being gradually made) six additional bargains may be at work within the next twelve months, thereby increasing the yield to at the least 400 tons per month, or 4800 tons per annum.

The quarry is well placed for working, being on the slope of the mountain, at a very convenient elevation, and with plenty of ground for tip room at the base. A steam-engine of about 15 horse power, with winding gear, has been erected near the summit, for raising the blocks of slate from the deep workings; tramways also intersect the works. The demand for the slates has been steadily increasing, and there is no difficulty in finding ready markets for all the products on very remunerative terms; the profits under the present disadvantages of heavy standing charges and limited production realising 25 per cent. on the returns.

The property occupies a site of 33 acres 2 roods 35 perches, more or less, and under 26 acres the slate formation has been proved to exist. It is held under Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, subject to a small fixed rent and royalties, which amount to about 5 per cent. on the gross returns.

The buildings comprise the slab sawing and planing mill, two sawing sheds, stabling, chaise house, blacksmiths' shop, housekeeper's cottage, office, and yards, also one corner of an adjoining field, containing about half an acre.

The wharf at Trefriw is the property of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and the tenants of the quarries are allowed to stack slates on the wharf and ship them therefrom, at a charge of 3d. per ton.

The cost of carting the slates from the works to the wharf is 6s. 6d. per ton; but when the quarries are in full working a great saving in this charge may be effected by the construction of a tramway along the valley at the base of the mountains, facilities for which would be readily granted, and which would place these works in almost as advantageous a position as the celebrated quarries belonging to the owner of Penrhyn. Easy terms may be arranged for payment.

The works may be seen at any time by cards only, which may be obtained of GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry; or of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

Printed particulars may be obtained at the hotels at Bangor, Conway, Llanrwst, and Chester; at the *Midland Counties Herald* office, Birmingham; of SAMUEL FISHER, Esq., solicitor, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.; of GEO. HADLEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry Chambers; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

The LLANHARRAN ESTATE, in the VALE of GLAMORGAN, a FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising 1485 acres of agricultural lands, chiefly dairy pastures, situate in a rich mineral district, about three miles from the Llantrissant and Pencoed stations on the South Wales line of railway, about twelve miles from Cardiff, six from Bridgend, and four from Cowbridge.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY are instructed to SUBMIT to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Mart, near the Bank of England, in the month of October, the above exceedingly DESIRABLE and very IMPORTANT PROPERTY, consisting of a most SUBSTANTIAL stone built MANSION, known as LLANHARRAN HOUSE, occupying a delightful position in one of the many little valleys within what is termed the Vale of Glamorgan, so celebrated for the salubrious temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and its extensive, rich, and picturesque scenery, and overlooking beautifully undulating park lands and rich dairy pasture, finely timbered.

It is surrounded by a very compact domain of 1485 acres of farm lands, a large proportion of which is pasture, upon a substratum of limestone, and divided into the following holdings, having suitable homesteads, viz.:—Meyrocs Farm, Coed Cae, Garth Isaf, Crag-y-Melyn, Pistillarrian, Trenos Issa, Trenos Uchaf, Bryncae, Wernddu, Whitehall Farm, and various small holdings and village properties, producing, under an extremely low rental, about £1000 per annum, exclusive of the mansion, park, and woodlands in hand, which extend over about 110 acres.

The estate is intersected by the South Wales Railway, and by the high road from Llantrissant to Bridgend. The whole property is situate on the south outcrop of the coal measures, in the immediate vicinity of a district where its mineral wealth finds an outlet by means of the newly-formed railway, known as the Ely Valley line, and although the Llanharran estate has never been worked, it is believed by practical authorities that the estate shares to a great extent those valuable geological conditions, proximity of carboniferous limestone, coal, and hematite iron ore, forming that economic combination of flux, fuel, and ore, so peculiar to this section of South Wales.

Particulars, with a lithographic plan of the estate, may be had in due time of ALEXANDER CUTHBERTSON, Esq., solicitor, Neath, Glamorgan; and of Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY, land agents and surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

IMPORTANT COAL FIELD.—TO BE LET, on lease, the VALUABLE BEDS or SEAMS of coal, including the well-known STANLEY MAIN and HAIGH MOOR BEDS, underlying some 300 acres of the STANLEY HALL ESTATE, near WAKEFIELD. The estate has excellent water communication, as it adjoins the Aire and Calder Canal.—Proposals to be sent to Mr. JAMES WHITHAM, solicitor, Wakefield, to whom, or to Messrs. BROWN and JEFFCOCK, mineral surveyors, of Barnsley and Sheffield, applications for any information should be made.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE. TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, COLLIERY AND IRONSTONE WORKS.

MR. SAMUEL ROWLEY (of Longport, Burslem) WILL SE[LL] BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 24th of July, 1862, at Three o'clock in [the] afternoon, for Four o'clock prompt, at the Sneyd Arms Hotel, Tunstall, Stafford[shire] Potteries, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, with the MANS[ION] HOUSE and OUT OFFICES, called TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, consisting of a[bout] 110 A. 3 R. 27 P. of excellent MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with all [re]quisite OUTBUILDINGS. Also, the VALUABLE MINES of COAL, IRONSTO[NE], CLAY, MARL, and SAND in and under the same.

This estate is situated in a populous and improving neighbourhood, close to the S[taf]fordshire Potteries, being within one mile of Tunstall, half a mile of Golden Hill, ... of Burslem, seven of Congleton, and three quarters of a mile from the Biddulph br[anch] of the North Staffordshire Railway.

The mansion house is well and substantially built, having all requisite and su[itable] outbuildings and offices, fish pond, gardens, walled round and well stocked with [fruit] trees, conservatory and summer house, making the whole a very desirable family [resi]dence.

The FARM HOUSE and BUILDINGS are well adapted, and the lands (which [are in] a ring fence) are in a high state of cultivation, and occupied by a respectable tenant.

The valuable MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE run throughout the estate, and a small portion of them have been as yet worked. The following particulars will s[how] the estimated number of mines that are in the estate, their estimated thickness and d[epth] from the surface, and the probable quantities worked and remaining to be worked:—

No.	Names of Mines.	Thickness. ft.	in.	Depth in yards.	Supposed quantity Worked. A.	R.	P.	Unw[orked] A.
1	The Winghay Coal	5	6	—	13	0	0	7[...]
2	The Rusty Mine Ironstone	1	8	13	12	0	0	9[...]
3	The Brown Mine Ironstone	1	3	60	13	0	0	9[...]
4	The Rowhurst Coal	3	0	40	12	0	0	9[...]
5	The Burnwood Ironstone	2	0	50	—			110
6	The Burnwood Coal	5	0	2	—			110
7	The Twist Coal	3	0	8	—			110
8	The Birchinwood Coal	5	0	150	—			110
9	The Mossfield Coal	4	0	25	—			110
10	The Ragman Coal	4	6	90	—			110
11	The Whitfield Coal	4	3	30	—			110
12	The Stony Eight Foot or Bell Ringers' Coal	4	0	40	—			110
13	The Ten Foot Coal	7	0	40	—			110
14	The Bowling Alley Coal	4	6	40	—			110
15	The Holly Lane Coal	5	0	25	—			110
16	The Sparrow Butts Coal	5	0	40	—			110

The WINGHAY COAL is a good sound coal, chiefly used by potters, and from its [thick]ness is considered a valuable mine.

The RUSTY MINE IRONSTONE is a first-class ironstone, and by some parties [is con]sidered equal, if not preferable, to the Chalkey Mine.

The BROWN MINE IRONSTONE has been proved to be a profitable yield[ing mine] when calcined.

The ROWHURST COAL is a good hard coal, and used extensively as a furna[ce coal] and by potters.

The BURNWOOD IRONSTONE is also a first-class mine, and produces a larg[e] portion of puddling mine when calcined.

The BURNWOOD COAL is of good quality, about 3 ft. of the top being availa[ble for] house coal and furnaces, and the residue for potters.

The TWIST COAL is a good coal of extra hardness, suitable for furnaces.

The BIRCHINWOOD COAL is excellent house fire coal, well known in the dis[trict].

The MOSSFIELD COAL is generally considered a better coal than the Birchinw[ood].

The RAGMAN COAL is a serviceable coal for general purposes.

The WHITFIELD COAL is used for manufactures, and for house coal.

The STONY EIGHT FOOT or BELL RINGERS' coal is an excellent furnace coal, considered the best coking coal in the district.

The TEN FOOT COAL and the BOWLING ALLEY COAL are good sound coals.

The HOLLY LANE is the best house coal, and the SPARROW BUTTS COA[L the] best furnace coal in the district.

It will be seen that a portion of the four first-named mines are being worked, sinking to the Burnwood Coal and Ironstone Mines, Nos. 5 and 6, has been carried t[o a] depth of about 110 yards.

Good MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, and PLANT belong to the colliery.

There is a range of clay close to the surface, suitable for bricks, and large beds of ... suitable for potters and for fire-bricks, and also beds of sand.

A branch railway to the Biddulph line might be made at a very small outlay.

This estate is the key to many of the mining properties in the district, and would e[nable] them to be more advantageously worked, as large quantities of calcined ironsto[ne are] now sent to South Staffordshire, and, when manufactured into iron, returned t[o] this district; the erection of blast furnaces and forges would save this expense of ... and enable the proprietor to carry on a most extensive and profitable trade.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. COPPOCK and OL[...], solicitors, Stockport, solicitors to the vendors; or to Mr. WILLIAM HARDING, sol[icitor], Tunstall; or Mr. JOHN EGERTON WARD, solicitor, Congleton; or to Mr. GEORGE [FRE]DERICK BOWERS, Brownhills, Tunstall.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE, on the MURCHISON RIVER, abounding in ORE ... RICHEST QUALITY, with BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MINING APPARA[TUS].

TOPLIS AND HARDING will SELL BY AUCTION, at the M[art], near the Bank of England, on Thursday, July 31, at One punctually, by or[der of] the Official Liquidator in Bankruptcy, in the matter of the Geraldine Mining Co[mpany of] Western Australia (Limited), a VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPE[RTY], known as the Geraldine Mines, situate on the Murchison River, about 300 miles ... of Perth, the capital of the colony of Western Australia; containing about 7[...] part thereof forming the surface of the mines, and in which a shaft has been sunk ... depth of 13 fathoms, with the several cottages, workshops, smelting furnaces, mach[inery] and mining apparatus; also, 16,000 acres of land, leasehold from the Crown, situ[ate at] Baker's Well, about 16 miles from the mines, on the road to Port Gregory, the ... of embarkation.

These mines have been worked with considerable success during the period of ... from 1850, under the able management of Capt. Hosken, with but a limited w[orking] capital, the result of which clearly showed that with sufficient capital a very ... profit might be made on the working, the supply of ore being unlimited and ... quality; as a proof of which the last cargo shipped to England contained on the av[erage] 76½ per cent. of lead, and the yield is confidently expected to be much richer in q[uality] on sinking the shaft to a depth of 22 fathoms. Particulars may be had of E... EDWARDS, Esq., official liquidator, 22, Basinghall-street; of Messrs. PARKER, L... HADDOCK, solicitors, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; at the Mart; and of TOPLIS [and] HARDING, 16, St. Paul's Churchyard.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, NEAR CALLINGTON, IN THE COU[NTY] OF CORNWALL.

MR. T. HAINSSELIN WILL SELL, BY AUCT[ION] (by order of the proprietors), at Golding's Hotel, Callington, on Wednesday, ... 6th August, 1862, precisely at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that superior F[REE]HOLD ESTATE, known as WILTOWN WOOD, situate in the parish of St. Dom[inick], in the county of Cornwall, about half a mile from the town of Callington, comp[rising] about 57 acres, about 12 acres being of fine oak coppice, and the remainder consi[sting of] thriving oak, Scotch fir, and larch, the whole of about 40 years' growth.

The estate adjoins on the north the East Cornwall and Langford Mines, the fo[rmer] well known as having produced a considerable quantity of silver. The lodes of thi[s and] also of other mines, are supposed (according to the opinion of an experienced surve[yor]) to run into Wiltown Wood, being only separated from the estate by a small rivule[t].

This property is surrounded by woods, well stocked with game, and offers to m[oney]men or others an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with.

The above estate will be sold to the highest bidder above £1450.

For viewing the estate, apply to Mr. J. C. JOHNS, Callington; and for further p[arti]culars and conditions of sale, to GEORGE EASTLAKE and Co., solicitors, Frankfort ... Plymouth; to Messrs. GREGORY and Co., solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; or t[o] T. HAINSSELIN, auctioneer, 1, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport.

Dated Plymouth, July 8, 1862.

SCOTLAND.

EXTENSIVE MINERAL, GRANITE, AND MARBLE FIE[LDS] TO LET.—The MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE is READY TO TREAT ... LEASE of the MINERALS on his ESTATES in the counties of PERTH and ARG[YLL]. The LEAD MINES at TYNDRUM have been in operation for many years, and ... Extensive ... good working order, with powerful crushing and washing apparatus. ... have been make in other parts at considerable expense, and the minerals have been p[roved] to include copper, lead rich in silver, from 100 to 200 ozs., and even 300 ozs. of silv[er to] the ton of ore. Several tons of this ore have brought £50 per ton in the English ma[rket]. Large quantiti[es of] Zinc, chromate of iron, hematite, pyrites, sulphate of barytes, &c. ... have been ... felspar potash have also been found. Smelting and chemical works ... every point on the south side of Lock Tay, and water-power is available at almost every point.

Also, TO BE LET, separately from the above if desired, the GRANITE QUARR[IES] ... the LANDS of BARRS, LOCHEATIVESIDE, with right to raise granite on any ... parts of the Breadalbane property on Locheativesides, and with the COMMOD[IOUS] BUILDINGS on Barrs, all in good repair. This is one of the largest fields of gran[ite] ... porphyry in the United Kingdom; the quality is very fine, and any quantity, in b[locks] of the largest size, adapted for harbour and other works, can be raised. Barrs q[uarry] ... which is about 18 miles from Oban, it is in good working order, and vessels of consid[erable] tonnage can load in deep water with a crane at the breast of the quarry.

There are several powerful cranes, and a complete assortment of tools, which w[ill be] handed over to a tenant on entry, at valuation.

It is believed that many other quarries close to the shore, and equally conveni[ent in] every way, might be worked to much advantage.

There will also be LET along with the granite quarries, or separately, the MAR[BLE] QUARRIES of CADDLETON, at ARDMADDY, near Easdale. They are situated ... the sea shore, and in the immediate neighbourhood of an excellent stone shipping ... Immediate entry may be had, and every encouragement will be given to an en[ter]prising party.

In connection with the granite quarries, there may be LET to the tenant the HO[USE] and GROUNDS of FRISKY, situated on the Clyde, near Bowling, with right to ... and to ship minerals, granite, and other commodities at the pier on the lands of Fr[isky] at Bowling, without paying any dues. The grounds at the house extend to one or ... acres, and may be converted into yards for the storing and polishing of the granite.

Apply to Messrs. DAVIDSON and SYME, W.S., Edinburgh; or JAMES F. WYLLIE, ... fracks, Aberfeldy.—N.B. The latter of whom will give directions for showing the ... ferent localities, with the exception of the marble quarries, which will be seen on a[ppli]cation to the Manager, at the Easdale Slate Quarries, by Oban; and the house and gr[ounds] at Frisky, which will be shown by Mr. SPARROW, at Bowling Wharf.

Specimens of the minerals, and of the granite and marble, may be seen at 22, C... street, Edinburgh.

STOURBRIDGE FIRE-CLAY.—TO BE LET on royalty, or may be otherwise arranged, in one or more lots, about THIRTY-FIVE ACRES of the FIRE-CLAY under that portion of the BRETTELL ESTATE extending from under the Brettell Lane station on the West Midland Railway to the Gas Works ... Delph, bounded on the one side by the turnpike-road leading to Dudley and Stourb[ridge], and on the other by the Stourbridge Canal. Pits are sunk and in work on the imme[diate] boundary of the estate, and the clay proved of first quality. Samples of the clay, ... sures of thick coal and other minerals may be had if desired. Samples of the ... bricks manufactured from it may be seen upon application to Mr. BENJAMIN WHI... Brettell Cottage, Brierley Hill, who will point out the estate, and afford every inform[ation].

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

[NI]CHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD [STOCK of] SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also [MANU]FACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. [Pumps] and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts [of the] world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

[P]ATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE [M]EDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL [SAFE]TY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Mer[chants], Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, [that for] the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT [SAFE]TY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, in[disting]uishes *it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. [This] Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved ma[chinery], and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. [Addr]ess,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

[B]ASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, [AN] APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY [APPLI]CABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, &c.

[J.] U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, [...] and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever [submitt]ed to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and [the pump] is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space [than] any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, [and com]bines lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this [hydrau]lic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be [worked] either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. [The fol]lowing statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, [as] demonstrated by use:—

[1.]—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
[2.]—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps em[ployed] for mining purposes.
[3.]—It occupies a very small space.
[4.]—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
[5.]—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, [gra]vel, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
[6.]—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

[A wor]king pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, [ne]ar Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company [(Limit]ed), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

[J. U.] BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP [AT HI]S OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will [GRAN]T LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE [of his] INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
[Lon]don, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

[C]ARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.

PATRONISED BY

[Br]itish Government, [Ru]ssian Government, [H.R.H.] the Prince Consort, [and] the Nobility and Gentry, — Railway and Canal Companies, Principal Colliery Owners, Ironmasters, &c., &c., &c.

It is extensively used at home and abroad for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
and will be found a most efficient and economical preservative for
[...] GEARING OF COLLIERIES, MINES, WOOD AND IRON WORK
of all descriptions; also
TRUCKS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC.;
[las]ting twice as long as the best common paints in exposed situations, being
manufactured expressly for external purposes.
[ANY] PERSON CAN LAY IT ON, and its superiority may be inferred from the op[position] with which its use has been met by those interested in the sale of ordinary [paints]. (No grinding is requisite.)

COLOURS.

[...] .... / [...] .... / [...] Portland do. ...... / [...] .... / [...] ditto	£30 per ton.	Bright Red .... / Dark do. (or brick colour) .. / Light and dark chocolate .. / Black	£26 per ton.
[...] dark oak ...... / [...]	£26 per ton.	Bright green .... / Deep green .... / Blue (for carts and wagons)	£44 per ton.

[... CW]T. AND UPWARDS, CARRIAGE FREE, TO ANY STATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, [OR] STEAMER TO MOST PORTS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Patterns, also copy of [testimo]nials, will be sent on application to

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,
(Successors to the Inventors),
[9,] GREAT WINCHESTER STREET (NEAR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE),
LONDON, E.C.
NO AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE, NEW ZEALAND, and VICTORIA,
VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, every month.
Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by [...].

Ship.	Destination.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
[KING] OF ALGERIA	Melbourne	1707	3000	July 24.
[...]MAR	Melbourne and Auckland	1591	2750	Aug. 20.
[...]JACKET	Melbourne	2000	3500	Sept. 20.
[...] JACKET	Melbourne and Auckland	1447	2750	Oct. 20.

[The] well-known packet ship, *King of Algeria*, will be dispatched for Melbourne as [the White] Star packet of the 20th July. This ship has made several fast passages, and [has splen]did accommodation for all classes of passengers. In the saloons, bedding, linen, [and all n]ecessaries are supplied. The second cabin, intermediate, and steerage berths [are equal] to those of any ship in the trade. Passengers embark on the 23d July. [For] freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water[-street,] Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, and 124, Bishops[gate-street]; or H. T. WILSON, COOKE, and Co., 27, Leadenhall-street, London.
Wilcox's Australian Hand Book sent post free for two stamps.

[IN]VESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—[MR.] MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, [giving at] the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of [each quarter], the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFOR[MATION] and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either person[ally or] by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, [where co]pies of the above publication can be obtained.

[OPINIONS] OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING,
PUBLISHED IN 1856.

[Mr.] Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, [and is co]nsidered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the [character] of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*
[The boo]k will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*
[A valu]able guide to investors.—*Herapath.*
[Mr.] Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has [placed] for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making invest[ments] in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and un[wise] outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*
[A valu]able little book.—*Globe.*
[Of gre]at interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of in[vesting] in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*
[As a] guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of [the most] valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains [more in]formation than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*
[Those] requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer in[structor] than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*
[To those] who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first import[ance.]—*Welshman.*
[Those] who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this [useful] work.—*Ipswich Express.*
[Those] desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a [useful] guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*
[We kn]ow of no more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*[...] Herald.*
[All in]terested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators should [most] carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon.*
[With s]uch a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it [before la]ying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*
[Every] person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining specula[tions should] possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle.*
[A mass] of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines [in the] United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*
[Mr.] Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are con[cerned.]—*Bath Express.*
[This] work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an ex[cellent] guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*

[THE] MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
[Wedne]sday, March 26, 1862. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

[R]AILWAYS AND MINES,
[...] Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only [upon the] soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part go[verned] by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without re[gard] to the bona *fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expen[diture], and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring [lines], the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the re[newal of] debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have [access who] give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than [any oth]er public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay di[vidends] bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently [occur] of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, [more th]an any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The [...] devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to [...], and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' [experie]nce in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in se[lecting] mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office [order fo]r 1s, the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our [opinion], well repay capitalists for money employed.
[...] TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

TRADE [crown] MARK.
CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WAREHOUSE,—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, LONDON, S.
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS,
The original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes.
CASING for BORING and WELL SINKING up to 12 in. diameter.
Every description of wrought-iron tubes.

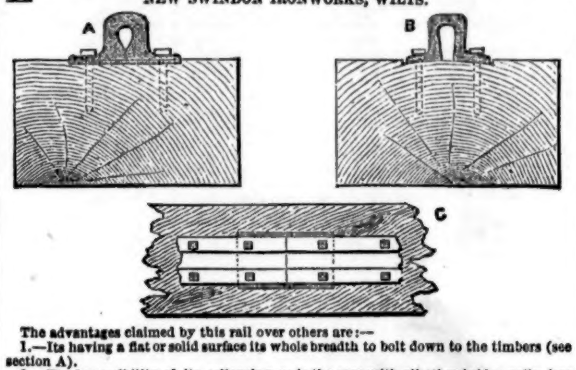
RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c.—The BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE is MANUFACTURED by BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwts. upwards.
Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

ELLIS'S PATENT BRIDGE RAIL,
NEW SWINDON IRONWORKS, WILTS.



The advantages claimed by this rail over others are:—
1.—Its having a flat or solid surface its whole breadth to bolt down to the timbers (see section A).
2.—The impossibility of its collapsing, as is the case with all other bridge rails (see section B).
3.—Its being perfectly rigid. The bolts, therefore, remain firm in the timber till the rail is quite worn out.
4.—Its effecting a saving in the timbers of from 50 to 100 per cent., as there is no liability of the timbers being torn and splintered by their shifting, as is shown in section B, where the heads of the bolts are frequently torn off.
5.—Its shape admits of its being rolled at a less weight to the yard, without diminishing its strength or durability.
This rail has been submitted to several of the principal engineers and practical men of the day, who have pronounced it the best that has been produced. It carries the palm for lightness, durability, and consequently cheapness.
The patent rail at 62 lbs. per yard is sufficiently strong to carry the heaviest engine on the Great Western Railway.
THOMAS ELLIS, NEW SWINDON IRONWORKS, WILTS.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons), MANUFACTURERS of BOLSTER PINS and BOXES, BOLTS and NUTS, WOOD SCREWS, LIFTING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY FASTENINGS,
HOPE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. (ESTABLISHED 1815.)
LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. R. AND W. PULLING, 10, NEW BROAD STREET MEWS, E.C.

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST L BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
Address to the Works, Coleford.

WATER PRESSURE ENGINES.
WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER, BELMONT, NEAR DURHAM
Begs most respectfully to CALL the ATTENTION of LEAD MINE PROPRIETORS and OTHERS to his IMPROVED WATER PRESSURE (HYDRAULIC) ENGINES, which are ADAPTED for both SURFACE and UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS. The cylinder is placed horizontal, which, with winding drum and pumping apparatus, are fitted on strong cast-iron bed plates, bolted on Memel timber foundation frame. They are made from the very best material, and extra strong in all their parts, fitted with improved slide pistons, slot link motion for reversing, and can be managed by any ordinary workman.
The above engines have been at work pumping and winding in several of the lead mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland, during the last twelve years, and are giving the utmost satisfaction.
Prices and full particulars may be obtained on application, and contracts undertaken by the above for the erection and completion of those engines in any part of the kingdom, guaranteeing the same for any reasonable period.

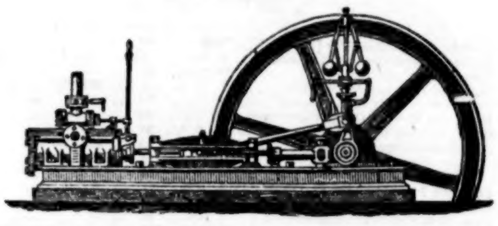
NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT,
Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.
The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.
G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.
MANUFACTURER of WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.
THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.
Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls. One may be seen at Mr. GEORGE PARKER'S, Sutton Mills, Macclesfield; and others at the following places:—The Eggleston Mines, Barnard Castle; the Laxey Mines, Isle of Man; and the Paper Mills of Messrs. MATTHEWS and MARTYN, Bradninch, near Exeter, and of Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Ivy Bridge.

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY BROTHERS AND CO.,
NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.
This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, it is MORE IMPERVIOUS to MOISTURE, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, it BURSTS as MUCH ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME or even LESS SPACE, and its WEIGHT being TWENTY to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ordinary gunpowder, a SAVING of ONE-FOURTH the COST is EFFECTED.
DAVEY BROTHERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers not to be induced by interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

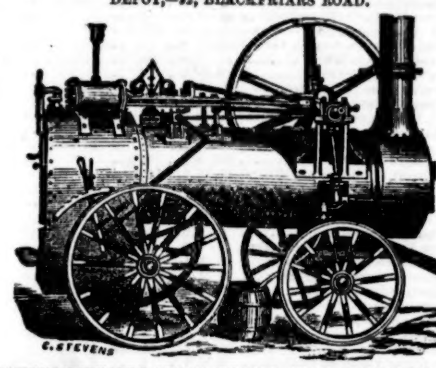
ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard), Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c.
All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. Bateman, 28, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO.,
VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON
MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
CITY OFFICE, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
DEPOT,—92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.



PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, WITH REVERSING GEAR.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES LENT ON HIRE, from 4 to 25 horse power.
Every information can be obtained on application to Mr. DUNSFORD, at the City office, or to Mr. CRESSWELL, the company's engineer, at the depôt.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—

The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.
The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1¼ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.
For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.
Fully described in the MINING JOURNAL of July 5.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

BAND-LINK CHAIN CABLE, FOR MINING, MARINE, AND GENERAL PURPOSES.
MADAME SINIBALDI, in reply to numerous enquiries, begs to state that her STALL in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION is situated in the EASTERN PASSAGE of the WESTERN ANNEXE, near Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's Diamond-Cutting Machine.
The enormous strength and absolute safety of the chain was pointed out in the *Mining Journal* of June 14, and every information may be obtained of Madame SINIBALDI, as above, or at 1, South Villas, South-street, Greenwich; or (at Ten o'clock in the morning) of her solicitor, Mr. TURNER, 9, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

PATON'S PATENT MINERAL BORING

AND WINDING MACHINE.
MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM DIXON,
GOVAN BAR IRONWORKS,
GLASGOW.
AGENTS IN LONDON,
CAMPBELL BROTHERS,
CALDER AND GOVAN IRON WHARF,
WILLIAM STREET,
BLACKFRIARS.

A NUMBER of these BORING MACHINES are at PRESENT WORKING in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW, at LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST for boring and with THREE TIMES THE SPEED.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every morning, price 1d.
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]*	10 0 0	60		7 18 6	0 10 0	May, 1862
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5¼	4⅛ 5	12 15 6	0 2 6	June, 1862
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	225	240 250	445 15 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	72		273 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1862
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	33		9 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1861
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	31	29 31	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	95	82½ 85	7 0 0	2 10 0	May, 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0	25		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	31		7 8 0	0 4 0	May, 1862
512	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, St. Colomb	—	5		0 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	21		7 13 0	0 5 0	July, 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	200		239 10 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		147 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	440	430 440	798 0 0	8 0 0	May, 1862
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	560		672 10 0	7 0 0	June, 1862
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	21s.		0 15 0	0 1 6	June, 1862
3000	Dyffngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	10		0 10 0	0 2 6	May, 1862
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	47¼	45 47	99 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1862
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	45	45½	3 17 6	0 17 6	July, 1862
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	45		83 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	420		310 0 0	2 10 0	June, 1862
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, copper), Germoe†	0 10 0	5		0 4 0	— —	—
3800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	35		—	—	July, 1862
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4		0 16 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1862
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	4⅞	4¼ 4¾	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	30	28 30	2 0 0	0 10 0	April, 1862
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6¼		1 17 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1862
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	3⅜		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	38	37 38	19 15 0	1 15 0	June, 1862
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27½		7 10 0	0 15 0	Sept. 1861
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	110		387 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1862
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	10¼	9⅛ 9¾	2 0 0	0 3 0	July, 1862
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170		86 13 0	5 0 0	May, 1862
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	18½	17½	14 7 11	0 7 0	Dec. 1861
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	25		18 10 7	0 10 0	April, 1862
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	2¼		0 3 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	4½	4⅛ 4⅜	0 10 0	0 2 6	May, 1862
1366	North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6	6		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
5000	Oredd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1¼		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	6½		36 12 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1862
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		37 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		6 19 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	45	42 44	64 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1862
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	4	4 4½	0 6 0	0 3 0	June, 1862
16	Rhosesmor (lead)	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	342½	335 340	376 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	45		107 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	110	102½ 107½	360 5 0	1 0 0	July, 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	33		485 0 0	0 10 0	May, 1862
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1⅜		5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	11½	11 11¼	11 13 6	0 5 0	July, 1862
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		55 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	2 15 0	45		3 12 6	1 0 0	June, 1862
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	12		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13		22 12 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	34	33 34	100 11 3	1 0 0	Feb. 1862
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862
1024	West Penstruthal	4 0 0	8		2 19 6	2 19 6	May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	235	230 240	353 0 0	7 0 0	June, 1862
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	90	84 86	585 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1862
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	55	55 60	929 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1861
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0	26	25 27	27 2 6	0 10 0	April, 1862
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	17½		0 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	11¾	11 12	8 10 0	0 10 0	April, 1862
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	16		13 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	17¼	22¾ 23¼	1 12 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	44	43 45	72 15 0	1 10 0	May, 1862
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		284 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	6 0 0	13	12 13	55 17 6	0 10 0	June, 1862
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		298 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1862
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	135	132½ 135	137 15 0	1 10 0	June, 1862
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	14	15 15⅛	45 2 6	0 12 6	May, 1862
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	37⅜	40	43 17 6	2 0 0	Oct. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
4943	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 12 9	¼		20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	1⅜		0 19 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1860
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2 14 7	1⅛		0 13 0	0 1 6	Sept. 1859
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	50	50 60	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	3¼		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	40 18 6	14		16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	3 10 0	¼		0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	7 2 6	22		20 3 4	0 10 0	May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	5 1 0	3⅜	3 3¼	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	⅝	⅞ 1	0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		2 1 0	0 2 6	May, 1860
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	½	9s. 10s.	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 15 2	3¼		0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 14 6	¼		0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	60	66	45 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1860
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	36		1 12 0	0 7 6	Nov. 1859
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	2⅝	2¼	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	17 8 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	13 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	110xd.		280 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	20	21 23	98 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	8		6 8 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	2¼		1 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼	0 2 6	0 2 6	May, 1862
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	22		19 5 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅜		0 10 0	0 1 0	June, 1862
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7½	6⅛ 7⅛	8 11 2	0 5 0	May, 1862
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2		0 19 9	0 1 0	Feb. 1862
108815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜	0 5 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1862
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	59 xd.	58 60	50 15 0	4 10 0	June, 1862
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1¼		0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	3¼		15 per cent.		May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4		1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	6¼	6⅛ 7	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1⅛	1 1¼	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛	⅜ ⅝	
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 10 0	⅝	½ ⅝	Jan. 1862
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	12		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜		July, 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8½		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅜	1 1¼	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅜	Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 7 6	¾		Mar. 1862
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L. £1]	0 15 0	⅞		Dec. 1861
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1⅛		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜	June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	1 10 0	⅜		May, 1862
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1]	0 15 0	17s.		Dec. 1861
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L. £2]	1 0 0	1		Jan. 1862
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	⅜		Fully paid.
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜		Fully paid
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅛		
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		April, 1862
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	1⅜		Mar. 1862
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	1⅜	1¾	
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.
45000	Victor Emmanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 15s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.]		1⅜		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
30000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	13s. 5s.	Fully paid.
45000	Yudanamutana (copper) South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	3	3⅜	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	2 18 6	2		Oct. 1861
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 1 6	1½		June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	15 0 0	14⅜		Mar. 1862
6000	Bagtor [L. £2]	1 4 0	1½		June, 1862
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7	12		Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0	11s6d.		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 3 6	⅜		July, 1862
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
6000	Bickerton (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	3⅛		
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	—	2		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	22 0 0	18	16 18	May, 1862
10000	Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 5 0	4		Mar 1862
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	12s.		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 4 0	1½		Mar. 1862
6000	British (tin & cop.), [L. £1 10s.]	0 12 0	—		
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton	1 12 6	—	1⅜	
5000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 7 6	5		June, 1862
112	Bron-Haulog (ld.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	20		No call.
5120	Brynambor (ld.), Cardi. [L. £5]	2 0 0	3⅛		No call.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	22 10 0	6		April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	6 0 0	24	24 25	April, 1862
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 7 0	2½		Aug. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 13 6	1⅜		Mar. 1862
1200	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn	2 10 0	5		April, 1862
5000	Burren (lead, calamine) [L. £5]	5 0 0	6		June, 1862
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	¼		Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	19 5 0	7½		May, 1862
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	17 0 0	8		Feb. 1862
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 10 4	2⅝	2¼ 2⅛	June, 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	24 17 0	12½		June, 1862
1000	Cardigan Cons. (ld.) [L. £10]	8 0 0	9		Oct. 1861
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	11	18 20	Sept. 1860
2580	Carmarthen United	5 0 0	4		Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 9 6	17s.	1⅛ 1¼	July, 1862
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 3 0	⅜		June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	2⅜		Nov. 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	2 16 0	1		April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—		
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire.	1 9 0	22s.		May, 1862
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	1 15 0	2⅛		July, 1862
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 7 0	1⅜		Jan. 1862
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	29 5 6	2		May, 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 9 0	4		Mar. 1862
2000	Collacombe (cop.), Lamerton	5 5 0	12		
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	26s.	28s.	Fully paid.
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	1 15 0	32s.	1⅜ 2	July, 1862
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	⅜		June, 1859
876	Crane (copper), Camborne	13 5 0	11½		June, 1862
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	4s.		No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	1¾		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 0 0	6s. 6d.		Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	1¼		No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	2 19 0	2¾		Feb. 1862
1800	Cwmbrane, Carmar. [L. £3]	2 0 0	2½	2¼ 2½	Feb. 1862
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	½		Fully paid.
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		Feb. 1862
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 11 0	11s.		Oct. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	—		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	1	1	Fully paid.
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	4 5 0	¾		May, 1862
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	7 12 0	3½		June, 1862
3000	Dulta (tin) [L. £1]	—	1		
244	Eaglebrook (lead), Cardigan	77 10 0	16		Oct. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	4 6 6	1		June, 1862
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	1 0 0	2¼		April, 1862
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 3 0	1⅜		May, 1862
6000	E. Budnick and Mount (cop.)	0 10 0	7s.		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0	17½	16¼ 16¾	Oct. 1861
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0	—	⅜	May, 1862
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 14 0	2		May, 1862
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0	1¾		Mar. 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 4 0	2¼	2¼ 2¼	July, 1862
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 4 6	2⅜	49s. 51s.	May, 1862
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	6 13 0	⅜		April, 1862
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	—	3½	3 3⅛	
1024	East Margaret	16 10 0	8		
12000	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1861
8000	E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.]	0 10 0	⅛		May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 8 4	2		Mar. 1862
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	1		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 14 0	2⅜	3⅛ 3⅜	May, 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 6 0	12s.		Feb. 1862
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	69 0 0	30		June, 1862
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	7 14 7	3		Sept. 1861
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth.	5 15 0	3	4¼ 4¾	July, 1862
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	9 12 0	5½		July, 1862
4096	East Wheal Fortune	—	1½		
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 15 6	4½	3¾ 4	May, 1862
6000	Fowey and Par Unl., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1⅛		Nov. 1860
2500	Frimley Hall [L. £1]	0 5 0	—	1 1⅛	Mar. 1862
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 7 6	2¼		Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 13 0	—		June, 1862
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	35 0 0	20		Feb. 1862
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 18 0	⅛		May, 1862
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 15 0	⅛		June, 1862
1024	Gelliffowller (ld.), Holywell	0 2 6	5s. 6d.		June, 1861
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	4½	4½	
30000	Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]	1 0 0	4		Fully paid.
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		2		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	3 1 6	3	2¾ 3	May, 1862
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	0 5 6	4s.		June, 1862
3000	Gourock (cop.), Scotld. [L. £2]	1 0 0	1		
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	51 0 0	17¼	16¼ 17½	July, 1862
5000	Great Brigan (copper)	3 17 0	3	2¾	April, 1862
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	1 16 0	1⅛	1⅜ 1⅛	May, 1862
6000	Great North Downs (copper)	1 0 0	1½	1⅛	Dec. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 13 0	12s.		June, 1862
47000	Gt. Tregune Con. [40,000 £1½, 7000 £¼ pd.]		—		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14 0	2		Aug. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 10 0	3¼		June, 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	5 17 0	¾		Feb. 1862
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	14 0 0	6½		July, 1862
12500	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	—	14s. 16s.	Fully paid.
5000	Grosvenor (ld.) [2500 £1 pd., 2500 7s. pd.]		—		
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 18 11	1½		Feb. 1862
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 18 6	9s.		Dec. 1861
10000	Hafod (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 6	⅜		July, 1861
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 0 6	⅝		May, 1862
1000	Hayle Valley (tin), Callington)	0 5 0	—	⅛ ⅝	
200	Herward Unl. (ld.), Flint	42 10 0	10		April, 1862
10000	Holmbush [5000 £5 2s. pd., 5000 5s. pd.]		—		
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	65 0 0	80		Jan. 1862
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6	1		Mar. 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 16 0	⅜	1¼ 1⅜	April, 1862
3000	Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3]	2 8 0	⅜		June, 1861
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	16 4 4	4		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	33 10 0	2½		July, 1862
2000	Llywernog (ld.), Card. [L. £3]	1 4 0	1⅜		Jan. 1862
500	Long Rake (lead), Flint	13 0 0	14		April, 1862
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	4 2 0	18s.		April, 1862
6000	Maudlin [2848 £6, 3416 £1]	—	—		
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 15 0	1		May, 1862
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	9s.		May, 1860
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	0 2 6	9s.		Nov. 1861
1024	Mill Pool	15 0 0	—		
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 17 0	⅞		Jan. 1860
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 8 0	2s.		July, 1861
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	8 10 0	7		June, 1862
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 12 0	—		Jan. 1862
512	Nant Minera [L. £20]	3 10 0	70s.		July, 1862
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 7 6	3½		April, 1862
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	¼		April, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 3 6	1½		April, 1862
4540	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	0 4 0	½		Aug. 1861
6000	New East Caradon	0 5 0	⅛		May, 1862
1000	New Godolphin	0 10 0	—		Jan. 1862
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 7 6	¾		
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 18 0	26s.		July, 1862
2000	New Wheal Clifford (copper).	0 6 0	¼		Mar. 1861
1024	New Wheal Hender, Crowan.	2 10 0	3		June, 1861
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	0 10 0	1		May, 1862
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	18 0 0	105	100 110	July, 1862
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 4 6	1¼		May, 1862
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 15 0	⅞		Jan. 1861
90	N. Budnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
4500	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 5 0	⅜		
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	22 7 6	2¼		May, 1862
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	⅜		Nov. 1860
4000	North Cornwall (Endellion)	—	2		No call.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 9 0	12s.	
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	2 9 6		
1000	North Fortescue (copper)	1 14 0	⅜	
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	13 6 0	2	
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 0 0	2	
6000	N. Hafod (sil.-ld.), Car. [L. £2]	1 0 0	1⅜	
16000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L.]	—	—	
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	4 5 0	2½	
6000	North Kit Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6	⅜	
6000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	—	1¼	
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 16 6	6	
10000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	⅜	14s. 16s.
4000	North Phœnix (copper)	0 3 0	10½	9 10
6000	North Porthilly (silv.-lead)	—	⅛	1 1⅛
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	4s. 6d.	
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	18 0 0	25	25 26
5000	N. Treisther (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	1¼	
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10 3 9	30	34 35
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	2 1 0	4½	4½ 4¼
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	9 2 7	4½	
5610	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	2 1 0	3⅛	3⅞ 4¼
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 12 11	1⅛	26s. 28s.
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	3 7 0	31s.	36s. 37s.
5900	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage	3 0 0	—	
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	0 17 6	29s.	
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 6 6	2⅛	
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	47 18 0	2¼	
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10]	6 0 0	20	
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 9 6	21s.	
12000	Pencraig United (ld.) [L. £1]	0 7 6	—	
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 17 0	4¼	
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew	4 10 0	6⅜	
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 6 0	5⅛	
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 1 0	⅜	12s. 14s.
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	21	
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 2 6	23s.	
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 12 0	16s.	
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	8	
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	4 11 6	3⅛	
11789	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 10 0	7s.	5s. 7s.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 5 0	7⅛	
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	1	
20000	Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 10s. pd.]		—	
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	1 0 0	1	
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6	7¼	6 6⅛
1024	Rosewarne Uni. (cp., tin) [L.]	11 16 11	24	20 22½
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	⅝	
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	3 12 6	1⅜	
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 15 0	1⅜	
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	7 0 0	9	
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 10 0	2¼	
6000	Smith's Wood (tin, cp.) [L. £2]	1 10 0	3⅛	
600	Snowbrook (sil. lead) [L. £5]	4 0 0	6	
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	13 5 8	11	10 10½
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	5 0 0	24	
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 12 0	1¼	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 0 0	1	
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	6 3 0	3¼	2⅛ 3⅜
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 6 0	16s.	12s. 14s.
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	10 18 0	5⅛	
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 10 0	1⅛	
1024	S. Ding Dong, Gulval (tin)	0 10 0	⅜	
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 6 0	4	
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan	0 2 6	⅜	
950	South Gorland	6 10 0	5⅛	
4000	South Minera [L. £5¼]	2 12 0	4	
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	2⅛	3 3¼
1024	South Treasvean, Gwennap	3 18 9	1⅛	
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 7 6	1	
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	5 18 10	4	
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 18 2	1	
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	1 10 0	1⅜	
6000	So. Wh. Leisure (tin & cop.)	0 2 0	12s.	
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 10 7	2½	
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	29 13 0	17½	
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	3¼	
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin)	7 14 6	2½	
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1⅛	
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	2 3 9	5	5
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	8 9 0	6	
6030	St. Just (tin & cop.) [L. 2½]	1 5 0	2⅜	2¼ 2⅜
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	1⅛	
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	29 3 0	31	
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 12 6	1⅛	
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumb. [L. £1]	0 13 0	4s.	
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co. [L. £5]	2 0 0	2⅜	
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 8 0	3⅛	
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	3 5 0	4⅛	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	6 10 8	1⅜	
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	10 15 0	3⅛	
5000	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 5 6	—	
8000	Tretoil (copper, tin)	2 7 6	1⅛	
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	6 5 6	2½	
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 1 0	⅛	
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	3 5 10	2	
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 2 6	14s.	
3000	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	⅜	
800	Tynewydd (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	0 5 0	—	
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	2 0 0	2⅜	
2000	Waenias (ld.) [1000 £8 pd., 1000 £¾ pd.]		—	
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	1 19 0	1⅜	
3000	West Alfred (copper) [L. £3]	1 0 0	1	
20000	West Beam [L. £1]	0 7 6	⅛	
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	9 0 0	12	
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	7 0 0	5	
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh.	35 0 0	100	
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 12 6	⅛	
4620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 11 6	7s.	
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 10 0	⅛	
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	0 13 0	⅛	
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	5 2 6	21	19 21
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rilliaton	140 0 0	80	
6000	W. Silver Bank (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 5 0	—	
4096	West South Caradon (copper)	1 16 6	1⅛	
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	8 9 0	3⅛	
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 15 0	⅝	
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	26 0 0	50	50 52½
5120	West Tolvadden	1 9 6	1	
1827	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	10 10 0	3½	
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	1 0 6	3s.	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	75 5 0	13	
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 18 6	21s.	20s. 22s.
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	2 13 8	1	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	3 9 0	2⅛	
2048	Wh. Agnes (sil.-ld.), St. Kew	—	2	
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 13 6	2½	
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	⅜	
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock.	3 14 0	⅜	
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	13	
6000	Wheal Caradon (copper)	0 15 0	5	
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	0 19 0	⅛	
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	28 3 6	8	
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	7 10 0	1⅜	1⅜
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 15 0	4	
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	3 0 0	4	
5844	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	7 12 0	7⅜	7¼ 7⅛
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 6 6	33s.	1⅜
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	1	
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	0 18 0	⅛	
6000	Wh. Moyle (cop.), Gwennap.	2 7 0	⅜	
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	2 5 7	1⅜	
1024	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	3 13 9	18	
3000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 10 0	13s.	
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	9 15 0	8	
1879	Wheal Prospidnick (tin)	1 19 0	5¼	
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 2 6	⅜	
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	93 10 0	19	
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	4 17 6	5⅛	
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	3 16 1	4	
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	7 0 0	3⅜	
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	5	
512	Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney	2 10 0	—	
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap.	26 5 0	3	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	3 9 0	5¼	5 5¼
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	11 15 0	1	18s. 20s.
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	8 17 6	8⅜	8¼ 8⅜
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	4 0 0	—	
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper).	1 0 0	4⅛	
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—	
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. £3]	1 14 0	4s.	
1024	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant.	5 15 0	7	
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	2 10 6	1¼	

SLATE QUARRIES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.
8800	British Slate [7000 £1, 1800 £10] [L.]		1¼
10000	Criccieth, Carnarvon [L. £3]	1 10 0	1⅜
20000	Festiniog Slate Quarry [L. £5]	4 10 0	—
6000	Glan-y-Pwll, Merion. [L. £5]	2 0 0	2⅛
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	2 0 0	1⅜
10000	Lower Taldrws [L. £2½]	1 10 0	1¼

, Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorp… Limited Liability.

, Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations … tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we … information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, FLEET STREET, E.C., wh[illegible] munications are requested to be addressed.—July 19, 1862.